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CONTENTS

ALBANIA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Canada 1
Plaka Meets With Greek Minister 1
Alia Sends Greetings to Zhivkov 1
Korbeci, Kapllani Attend Bulgarian Reception 1
Babameto, Gjinushi Attend DPRK Reception 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Atanasov Greetings to DPRK Leaders *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 Sep]* 2
Vietnamese CP Delegation Pays Visit *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 Sep]* 2
Difficulties in Work on 'Progress' Pipeline *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Sep]* 2
Leaders' Public Appearances 28 Aug-5 Sep 3
Dzhurov Speech at Karlovo Passing Out Parade *[NARODNA ARMIYA 30 Aug]* 4
Workforce Self-Management Analyzed *[TRUD 1 Sep]* 5
Strazhitsa Meeting Notes Rebuilding Rate 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further on Tunisian Minister's Visit *[Bratislava PRAVDA 8 Sep]* 9
Editorial on New Agricultural Law *[RUDE PRAVO 4 Sep]* 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

More on Honecker's Official Visit to FRG 11
Trier Visit Reported 11
Holds Talks in Trier with Vogel 11
Vogel's Luncheon Toast 12
Honecker Talks With Lafontaine 13
Meets Neunkirchen Mayor 15
Comments on Neunkirchen Visit 16
Lafontaine Hosts Dinner 16
Lafontaine Dinner Toast 16
Honecker Dinner Toast 17
Strauss Meets Delegation in Bavaria 18
Mittag Addresses Industrialists 18
Fischer Meets Saarbruecken Mayor 19
Conclusion of Kohl Talks Compared *[Neues Deutschland 8 Sep]* 19
Commentary on SED-SPD Document *[NEUES DEUSTCHLAND 31 Aug]* 19
GDR Daily on West Berlin Quadripartite Agreement *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Sep]* 21

HUNGARY

Berecz, Agitprop Delegation Leave for USSR 22
Deputy Prime Minister Csehak Leaves for CSSR 22
Leadership Greets Bulgaria on National Day *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Sep]* 22
Leaders' Message to DPRK on National Day *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Sep]* 22
Greek Commerce Minister Arrives for Visit *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Sep]* 23
Miklos Receives Visiting Vatican Delegation *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Sep]* 23
Council of Ministers Evaluates Development 23

POLAND

Jaruzelski Receives Soviet Minister 24
French-Pologne Society Official Visits 24
Nicaraguan Ambassador on Peace Accord *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 7 Sep]* 24
Baryla Addresses Rally in Lithuania *[TRYBUNA LUDU 7 Sep]* 25
PZPR Politburo Discusses Annual Plan 25
Glowczyk Discusses Reform With Students 26
Trade Minister Speaks on Economic Reform *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 5-6 Sep]* 26
Miodowicz Addresses Jastrzebie Miners *[TRYBUNA LUDU 5-6 Sep 87]* 27
Czyrek Attends PRON Voivodship Seminar 28

ROMANIA

Further on Kenyan President's Visit 29
Meeting With Ceausescu 29
Dinner With Ceausescu 29
Ceausescu Dinner Toast *[SCINTEIA 9 Sep]* 29
Talks Conclude 30
Trade Agreement Signed 31
Visit to Bucharest Establishments 31
Visit to State Farm 31
Seen Off By Ceausescu 31
Leaders Mark DPRK National Day 32
Hold Meeting 32
Message to DPRK Premier *[SCINTEIA 8 Sep]* 32
Message to DPRK Premier *[SCINTEIA]* 32
Bucharest Cocktail Party Held 32
Relations Reviewed 33
Ceausescu Sends Birthday Message to Zhivkov *[SCINTEIA 6 Sep]* 33
National Day of Bulgaria Marked 34
Leaders Send Message *[SCINTEIA 9 Sep]* 34
Craiova Holds Meeting 34
PRC Trade Official Visits 34
Meets Ceausescu 34
Protocol Signed 35
Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation Visits 35
Ceausescu Sends Greetings to Al-Qadhdhafi *[SCINTEIA 1 Sep]* 36
Ceausescu Meets New Nigerian Ambassador 36
Ceausescu Receives Vietnamese Envoy 36
Ceausescu Receives New Greek Ambassador 36
Ceausescu Greets Departing Lebanese Envoy 37
Ceausescu Meets with Westphalia Minister 37

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair 38
Abdic's Immunity Withdrawn *[BORBA 9 Sep]* 38
Bosnian SAWP Discusses Affair *[POLITIKA 4 Sep]* 38
Popit Calls for Justice *[POLITIKA 5 Sep]* 39
SFRY Presidency Discussion *[BORBA 5-6 Sep]* 39
Bankers Without Solution *[BORBA 9 Sep]* 39
Executive Board Discussion 40
Serbian LC Condemn Paracin Barracks' Tragedy 40
Kosovo Bakery Shop Attacked in Valjevo *[BORBA 8 Sep]* 40
Work Organizations Sue SFRY Over Losses *[BORBA 7 Sep]* 41
Ivangrad Coal Miners Halt Production, Strike 41
'Small-Scale' Motor Industry Work Strike 41
3 Day Work Stoppage at TAS Auto Plant Ends 41
Strike Under Way at Metal Casting Plant 41
Doctors Treat Turkish Family For Cholera *[BORBA 8 Sep]* 41

Diplomatic Relations Established With Canada

AU101835 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Proceeding from a desire to develop relations between the two countries, the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of Canada have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Plaka Meets With Greek Minister

AU101609 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) — During the official and friendly visit to Greece, the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, was received by the minister of culture of the Greek Republic, Melina Merkouri. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on the further development of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

He was also received by the chairman of the Commission of Relations With Foreign Countries of the Parliament of Greece, Kristos Markopoulos.

Attending these meetings held in a warm and friendly atmosphere were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Nushi, as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Tirana, Spiridhon Dokianos.

The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs returned home.

Alia Sends Greetings to Zhivkov

AU091305 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) — The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the head of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov:

"On occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the day of the liberation of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Albanian people and the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, I convey to the Bulgarian people the fervent greetings and the best wishes for progress and prosperity."

Korbeci, Kapllani Attend Bulgarian Reception

AU101717 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 10 (ATA) — On occasion of the National Day, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Yordan Iliev, gave a reception at the embassy seat on September 9.

Attending were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and other guests.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Babameto, Gjinushi Attend DPRK Reception

AU091256 Tirana ATA in English 0954 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) — On occasion of the National Day, the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the PSR of Albania, Pak Yong-si gave a reception at the embassy seat last night.

Attending were the minister of transportation, Luan Babameto, the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi, the chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts, Alfred Uci, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani and other guests.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Greetings to DPRK Leaders
AU101133 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], president of the DPRK, and to Yi Kun-mo, premier of the State Administration Council:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to the WPK Central Committee, to the Central People's Committee, and to the DPRK State Administration Council, as well as to the DPRK people and to you, in person, the most sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK.

As a result of a long, heroic struggle waged by the Korean people for their independence, and as a result of the victory achieved by the Soviet Army over Japanese militarism, the first workers and peasants state—the DPRK—was created on Korean territory.

Within a short period the Korean people, under WPK leadership, defended their motherland against the military aggression of imperialism and transformed their once backward country into a socialist state with a developed industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

We sincerely rejoice at your achievements in the construction of socialism and we wish you new successes in the implementation of the decisions adopted at the Sixth WPK Congress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the active foreign policy conducted by the DPRK aimed at the alleviation of tension and at creating a nuclear-free zone based on democratic foundations on the Korean peninsula for a peaceful reunification of the country without interference from abroad.

We note with deep satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples are constantly developing and expanding to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Korean peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish, you dear comrades, great, new achievements in the construction of socialism, peace, prosperity, and progress in the fraternal DPRK.

Vietnamese CP Delegation Pays Visit
AU101333 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] A delegation from the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] visited our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee from 3 to 8 September 1987. The delegation was headed by Vu Oanh, secretary of CPV Central Committee and head of the CPV Central Committee economic department [title as published]. The delegation was received by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign economic relations. Future prospects for expanding and intensifying Bulgarian-Vietnamese relations were discussed at the meeting.

The delegation departed from our country. The members of the delegation were seen off at Sofia airport by Comrades Grisha Filipov, as well as by Nguyen Tien Thong, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Bulgaria.

Difficulties in Work on 'Progress' Pipeline
AU091333 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 87 p 4

[Interview with Bogomil Nikolov, chairman of Glavbolgarstroy Economic Trust, by Mara Georgieva, "representative of the Editorial Board": "The Rate of Work is Speeding Up" — date and place of interview not given]

[Text]More than a year has passed since the signing of the Bulgarian-Soviet governmental agreement on cooperation in bringing the Yamburg gas field into production, in constructing the "Progress" main gas pipeline from Yamburg to the Soviet western border and other installations in the Soviet gas industry, and in delivering natural gas from the USSR to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Mara Georgieva, representative of the Editorial Board of *Rabotnichesko Delo*, talked to Bogomil Nikolov, chairman of the Glavbolgarstoy Economic Trust, with its headquarters in Moscow, about what has been achieved, about the inevitable difficulties at the start, and about what lies ahead.

[Georgieva] Bulgaria has been taking part for more than a decade in mastering the wealth of Western Siberia. What is different about the construction of the "Progress" gas pipeline?

[Nikolov] Until recently we were only sending construction workers and specialists, who joined the staffs of the Soviet construction organizations. Now we have set up an independent construction organization and are building and handing over finished installations using our own forces. The delivery of natural gas to Bulgaria will take place over a 20-year time scale, and it will be in accordance with our real contribution, with our proportional participation in the building of installations for the Soviet gas industry.

[Georgieva] At what stage are the preparations for the main construction work?

[Nikolov] Ten new construction trusts have been set up at the main sites, namely in the Crimea, Stavropol, Gadyach in Poltava Oblast, in Novokuybyshevsk and

Tyumen, in Serpukhov and Kimri near Moscow, and in Orenburg, Cheboksari, and Surgut. More than 2,500 construction workers have arrived so far. I deliberately listed the sites, because their geographical locations alone indicate how complex it is to organize and start on the work, to create staff living facilities and the production base, and to form the collectives.

[Georgieva] It was stated in the Decision of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers dated 29 April 1987 that the construction of the Soviet gas industry installations is a priority task.

[Nikolov] Yes, that is true, but unfortunately this has not yet been fully understood by all the Bulgarian departments and organizations with which we maintain contacts. We are encountering difficulties in the provision of temporary living quarters, and the complete supply [komplektuvane] of the construction equipment is going very slowly. There are delays in supplying boiler plants for staff and production requirements, gantry cranes, and sets of tools for the repair shops and vehicle maintenance shops. We are also having big problems with transportation — both in the haulage of construction equipment, structures, and materials, and in the delivery of the commodities that we need. The okrug construction installation combines are finding it difficult to take on the tasks. Things really started to move only at the start of May, after the declaration of our obligations regarding construction in the USSR in accordance with state commissions.

[Georgieva] Have these difficulties led to any changes in the organizational and management structure of the Glavbolgarstroy Economic Trust? [Nikolov] Yes, a Center for Construction Cadres, a placement and supply organization called "Bolgarstroykomplekt," and an engineering organization for planning, research and development, trading, and investment activities have already been set up in Bulgaria. These organizations must ensure resources and technical preparations and also prepare the future agreements on new forms of cooperation with the USSR. I hope that in this way the problems will be "channelled," and that our functions and responsibilities will be clearly defined both in Bulgaria and in the Soviet Union.

[Georgieva] What is the general picture at the sites at present?

[Nikolov] A situation has been created everywhere to ensure the maximum utilization of the available raw materials, other materials, and cadres. Our aim is to meet the winter prepared, with a solid base for carrying out the main construction work. Intensive meetings are being held with the delivery organizers and with the Soviet partners in order to agree the requirements. In July the rate of work was three times higher than the average monthly figures for the first half of the year, but it is still not high enough. The rate must be maintained and even increased by the end of the year.

Leaders' Public Appearances 28 Aug-5 Sep

AU061456 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA in English during the monitoring period from 30 August to 5 September report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received on 2 September the leaders of the delegations taking part in the conference of CEMA countries' party central committee secretaries on economic affairs. (BTA 1449 GMT 2 Sep) On the same day Zhivkov also received separately Nikolay Slyunkov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 2 Sep) On 2 September Zhivkov attended the funeral at the Central Sofia Cemetery of the Communist, writer, and journalist Simeon Pravchanov. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 3 Sep, p 6) In Sofia on 4 September Zhivkov received the credentials of the U.S., Iranian, and Venezuelan ambassadors. (BTA 1705 GMT, 1700 GMT, 1743 GMT, 4 Sep 87) Also on 4 September, Zhivkov received two visiting U.S. Congressmen in Sofia. (BTA 1447 GMT 4 Sep)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended an aktiv meeting in Varna on 28 August that approved the provisional Varna Oblast leadership. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 29 Aug, p 2) On 4 September Atanasov received Dr Oscar Schneider, the FRG minister for regional planning, in Sofia. (BTA 1745 GMT 4 Sep)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee attended a festive meeting of Komsomol members and party veterans in Ruse on 30 August, which was followed by a tattoo. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 30 Aug)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in a conference held in Sofia on 1 September that "approved" the provisional leadership for the new Sofia Oblast. (Sofia Domestic Service 1630 GMT 1 Sep)

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in a conference held in Razgrad on 30 August that approved the Razgrad Oblast provisional leadership. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 30 Aug) In Sofia on 1 September Filipov opened a meeting of economics secretaries from the party central committees of the CEMA countries. (BTA 0802 GMT 1 Sep)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, met a Chinese women's delegation in Sofia on 31 August. (BTA 1713 GMT 31 Aug) Kubadinski delivered a speech of greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee at a festive meeting held in the

central square of Dimitrovgrad on the evening of 2 September to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the town's founding. Also present were Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of Khaskovo Oblast BCP Committee, and Georgi Tanev, chairman of Khaskovo Oblast People's Council Executive Committee. (Sofia Domestic Service 1930 GMT 2 Sep)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, met two visiting U.S. Congressmen in Plovdiv on 3 September. (BTA 1850 GMT 3 Sep)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, attended an aktiv meeting in Plovdiv on 28 August that approved the provisional Plovdiv Okrug leadership. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 29 Aug, p 2)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a meeting in Strazhitsa on 3 September of the construction organizations involved in the restoration work in the earthquake-damaged region. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 3 Sep)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended the national day reception held on 2 September at the DPRK Embassy in Sofia. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 3 Sep, p 6) He also took part in the meeting in Strazhitsa on 3 September. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 3 Sep)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, received two U.S. Congressmen and a State Department official in Sofia on 2 September. (BTA 1823 GMT 2 Sep)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended an aktiv meeting in Khaskovo on 28 August that approved the provisional oblast leadership. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 29 Aug, p 2)

Dzhurov Speech at Karlovo Passing Out Parade
AU021443 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

["Speech of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense," at the passing out parade of graduates of the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy and graduates from other higher and secondary military schools, held in Karlovo on 29 August]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Comrade generals, admirals, officers and sergeants, and Comrades,

We are living in a tense and alarming time. The achievements of man's genius, placed by the reactionary imperialist circles at the service of militarism, the creation of weapons of unprecedented destructive force, and the attempt to place these in outer space present a real threat to life on earth.

The complex situation created in recent years demands new thinking and a new approach to the issues of war and peace on the part of all state leaders and all the people in the world.

This type of thinking and this approach are being applied by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in their international activity.

Realizing their historical responsibility for mankind's future, they are conducting a steadfast, active, and consistent policy to strengthen peace and trust between states.

This policy found further convincing expression in the main document of the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in May this year, and in the 9 June proposals of the socialist countries' group at the Geneva Disarmament Conference: "Basic Premises for an Agreement on a Complete and General Ban on Nuclear Tests."

With a loud voice and clear sense of responsibility, it was once again proclaimed that the Warsaw Pact states will never under any circumstances whatsoever start military actions against any state or alliance of states unless they themselves are subjected to armed attack. As well as this, they consider it their primary duty to reliably guarantee the security of their peoples and to maintain their armed forces in such a composition and at such a level as to permit them to repulse any outside attack launched against any one of the states in their alliance.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is making a real contribution to the implementation of this policy. It is actively working to preserve peace; it is fighting to strengthen trust and good-neighborly relations, and to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

The troops and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army, rallied around the BCP Central Committee and standing side by side with the soldiers of the invincible Soviet Union, within the fraternal family of the armies of the countries of the socialist community, are devoting their strength, knowledge, and skill to improving the fighting abilities and combat readiness of the troops, and to increasing the might of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states — the surest guarantee for peace and socialism in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrades, today our socialist homeland is living under the signs of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Vasil Levski, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, and the forthcoming national party conference.

At the present time of radical change, the July 1987 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee brought under a common denominator the results of the campaign to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, and approved the "Basic Principles of the Concept for the Further Construction of the Socialist Society in the

People's Republic of Bulgaria." "Our national goal," Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared, "is to build up Bulgaria within the foreseeable future as a highly developed and civilized socialist state...."

The Decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Decree of the State Council on the Establishment of the New Territorial Units — Oblasts, represent the next steps in attaining a qualitatively new state of the social system in Bulgaria. They create even more favorable conditions for developing the powerful social energy of the workers and soldiers, for inspired labor that will ensure a qualitatively new standard of living and strengthen the country's capacity to protect itself, its security, and defense capability.

We associate the attainment of this lofty goal with establishing a new creative climate and labor competition within the collectives, with the radical restructuring of social relations and the management of society, with consistently implementing the policy of Bulgaria's comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and with further consolidating friendship and unity between the states of the socialist community; we associate it with increasing the fighting might of our army — the trusty shield of the people's peaceful, constructive labor. [passage omitted]

Workforce Self-Management Analyzed
AU051815 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 1 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Serious Work, Not a 1-Day Campaign!"]

[Text] Beginning today, the labor collectives start a new, serious work "season," facing a new step in the process of confirming themselves and growing into manhood. Today marks the start of the signing of the agreements by which socialist property will be transferred by the authorized state representatives to the labor collectives for management and administration. The meaning of this strategic act and the method by which it will be implemented are justified and described in the widely publicized documents: the Declaration of the National Assembly of 29 April; the Letter from the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers, and the Bureau of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions to the General Meetings of the Labor Collectives; and Decree No. 41 of the Council of Ministers.

As one part of this great whole and as a vital element of the policy for qualitatively new growth and deep restructuring, in which self-management holds a key position, the placing of socialist property at the disposal of the labor collectives provides them with the material means, the necessary "set of tools," and the economic power to successfully exercise their rights and fully bear their responsibilities as self-managing labor collectives.

In essence, the matter at issue is the answer to the pressing question that vitally concerns us both individually and as a society, namely how socialist property will develop. Will we utilize it to the fullest, and enrich it by modern means and methods, so that it will correspond both to the interests of society and to the interests of the collectives that manage it and of the individual workers? A question that we can ask ourselves in more down-to-earth, human terms is: How do we produce, and how do we earn our pay and social perquisites — with what kind of goods supplied to the market, with what form of accounting, and with what results? And, most important of all, how can we earn more as a country, so as to distribute more to the population? How are we to weave the social rug, before pulling it, so that it is sufficient for all our personal needs and wishes. Let us not forget that under present-day economic conditions, as reflected in the Code for Economic Activity, income guaranteed in advance has no future. All incomes will depend solely on the end results of labor and from our own contribution. If in the past we have counted on the beneficent state and not bothered to put in a lot of effort, then we must now say farewell to this stage — it is disappearing irrevocably. No one but ourselves will provide the opportunities for us to live better and develop comprehensively in every field. We must do this ourselves, by our labor and the sweat of our brow, for no magic wands exist in real life; even in fairy tales, where they do exist, they must be earned.

When it is related to all the new developments taking place in the country, that is, to the process of profound and necessary changes, and to the model for the future development of socialist society in Bulgaria, developed and put forward for discussion at the July 1987 plenum by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, this question — the attitude toward socialist property — acquires even greater value, as much from an ethical viewpoint as from an economic and social one. It concerns our collective commitment [suprichastnost]; it concerns our collective responsibility toward what has been decided and mapped out and toward what has been undertaken and what lies ahead. A most important test of our maturity today is our skill in setting ourselves to work, to cross the invisible barrier, full of obstacles, between the decision and its execution, between the intention and the reality and between thoughts and deeds.

Accordingly, the signing of the agreements for placing socialist property in the hands of the labor collectives for management and administration is not a transitory affair, nor it is an easy thing; even less is it a formal obligation of the two sides, that is, the state and the collective, that is assumed for mere show. Quite the opposite. It requires intense, businesslike preparation, in which the collective's thought and energy must be in the forefront and fully mobilized. Let us remind ourselves of the most important aspects of this preparation:

— A review should be made of production and nonproduction funds.

— The technical and technological condition and level of the material-technical base must be analysed, and an assessment made of how it is to be utilized at every workplace.

— Practical measures must be taken in organizing labor; this organization must be improved, so that everything that is most beneficial is adopted from the "objects of management" ["obektite na stopanisvane"].

— The framework of the primary collectives must be precisely defined, in accordance with the process cycle and the application of economic accountability.

— A changeover to the work team piecework system should be made everywhere conditions permit.

In short, the approach to the otherwise uncomplicated "handover and acceptance" involves a critical assessment of the entire operation — from the enterprise's existing structure and organization of labor to work team accountability and work team piecework. We should, of course, also mention here the internal economic links between the work teams, and between the work teams and the enterprise, as well as the external links between the enterprise and the combine, the combine and the trust, and the trust and the association. What kinds of rights, obligations, and responsibilities will the basic collective divest itself of to transfer them to the primary collectives, and what rights, obligations, and responsibilities it will assume from its own primary collective? From this we can imagine the scale of the work in the labor collective, particularly regarding organization. The complexity of this work lies in how effective the collectives are in fully showing up the general shortcomings and comfortable habits, as well as the bureaucratic and formalist approaches. We can also imagine how essential it is to fully mobilize all the organs of self-management and the social organizations, especially the trade union organizations, whose present task is to assist and serve the labor collective in its new functions.

It is therefore perfectly appropriate and necessary for us to consider right now the following: With what sort of balance sheet will the labor collectives enter their "millenium," when, with the entire economic and judicial force of the confidence that the people have voted them, they will take over socialist property for management and administration, with all the ensuing consequences for themselves and for society? What are the results, lessons, and changes in the method of thinking and style of work that are achieved in the preliminary part of the road? Are the collectives and the people prepared — economically, socially, and morally — for this work which, in conformity with the lofty idea it embodies, requires the instilling of a new spirit and the creation of a new attitude toward labor and socialist property, and toward what we give to society and what we take from it?

Recently a working group of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions visited more than 120 basic labor collectives, met with leaders and workers, and held conversations with people at their workplaces. The impressions gathered by the group show that the new undertaking is not fully understood everywhere in its full depth and comprehensiveness. What is more, in many places people regard this great cause superficially, in a formal yet carefree way, interpreting it as a run-of-the-mill campaign or an abstract measure. Far from everyone comprehended the scope of the economic and moral commitment that the collective and every worker takes on when the signed agreement comes into force, nor did everyone understand how clearly good services will be evident and how unforgivable the faults will be. The unfulfilled obligation, the idea not brought to its conclusion, the familiar slapdash way of working — all these phenomena that are part and parcel of our labor at the present will be paid for in the most literal and banal sense, namely through an empty personal and public pocketbook! The range of powers "at the bottom" is being filled with a far more varied content and is being expanded and enriched so that the collective and every worker takes the fate of the enterprise and his own vital interests into his own hands.

However, this plain truth, which was set out in a quite accessible manner in the party — government documents, has not reached every workplace, and has not been heard, read, and thought through by every working person. Some of the meetings that have been held were conducted quickly and by the book — just for information and without provoking discussions and proposals, or producing an active collective and personal standpoint. Some of the conferences and measures bear the same mark — of an incomplete insight into the issue and an incomplete grasp of the situation, that is, incomplete responsibility.

No explanations are being given to the dozens of questions that have cropped up and are cropping up with perfectly good reason, ranging from the most natural one of how things will change "when we sign the agreement" to ones on the new interrelations between the state and economic organs and organizations. No debates and discussions are being held; the labor collective is not being involved in mental and practical activity; no note is being(e kmjxvnvexeing) made of the real situation in the enterprise, with all its positive aspects and all its shortcomings; and few measures are being taken to improve the organization, the material facilities, and the economic and social climate.

One encounters the delusion that with the change in status and the signing of the agreement all problems will solve themselves, and that we, the managers, in making use of our rights, only have to gather in the rich fruits. Especially alarming are confirmed reports of passivity on the part the self-management organs — the general meeting and the meetings of authorized representatives, the work-team councils and the economic councils. A number of collectives intend to convene these meetings at the very end, at the time of the actual ceremonial handover and acceptance of the socialist property. In

some places, more attention is being given to this occasion which, though important but is far from an end in itself, than to the preparatory work which is so necessary and will ensure that this event goes off smoothly. This offersfurther proof that our propensity for loud and empty displays and rituals has also become strongly rooted in our work areas, thus substituting something not of equal value, a minus quantity, for useful business activity.

Inadequate assistance is being provided by the okrug people's councils in existence until now — the organs that will represent the state at the signing of the agreements in thousands of enterprises (with the exception of a mere few dozen, detailed and announced in an approved list, where the Council of Ministers will act as the authorized representative of the state). Due to the changes completed in the structure of government, in quite a few cases the okrug people's councils have actually given a low priority to their own obligations in connection with the agreements, although no one has released them from these obligations.

Many places are neglecting the most important part of the preparation, namely the analysis of the technical and technological condition of the material-technical base. Not enough work is being done to create conditions under which the labor collective will be able to utilize its rights and bear its obligations as a true, sensible and interested manager of the socialist property handed over to it by the state. Some are thinking of scrapping the existing equipment and looking for new equipment of the very latest types. For example, some leaders of primary collectives are making statements that now is the only opportune moment to get rid of the machinery and equipment that so far has provided their daily bread.

True, much of the material-technical base is old. However, it cannot be scrapped at a stroke and replaced by brand new plant, as if from Aladdin's cave! No economy would or can permit this. Quite the opposite, the richest countries drive their production capacities to the limit, "suck them dry," and take everything out of them. Do we conduct our business like this? We know how much expensive equipment is lying idle. We know this from the figures for shift utilization, construction times, installations that are mere monuments, wasted machine time, and so on. We know what labor productivity figures we achieve as compared to the advanced countries, even with the most modern machinery. We know about our organization, professional skill, and discipline.... This is what should alarm us as managers! This is what we must think about as managers! This is what we must change as managers!

In many enterprises even the "editorial" preparation of the agreements suffers from the same syndrome of formalism. Instead of carefully defining and substantiating the bilateral rights, responsibilities, and obligations, they have chosen the easy way, to reproduce word-for-word the sample agreements, without regard for the enterprise's particular conditions.

The fault for all the above-mentioned omissions and deviations in preparations for transferring socialist property to the labor collectives lies at the door of the trade union organs and organizations. It must be stated that recently they have withdrawn from the immediate organizational work connected with the activities of the self-management organs of the labor collectives. This has a negative effect on the overall work, and this at a time when the best possible use must be made of all weapons from the labor collective's arsenal, which includes its trade union organization.

Now, when the working people are on the threshold of assuming "de jure" and "de facto" the chief role of managers of socialist property, in order to be drawn closer to this property through their interests and their labor, and when new realities, problems, and conflicts are arising, the trade unions must be at their posts with the labor collectives. They must take part, as a party endowed with powers of authority and inalienable obligations, in the acceptance procedure, in all the profound processes, and in all the steps undertaken in connection with self-management. They must help self-management to establish itself as a real and effective system. They must be in the midst of the people, with their feelings, concerns, and proposals. They must campaign to ensure that everyone adopts an active attitude, without which we would not have managed to implement a single plan, however far-sighted and noble it might be.

The handover of socialist property will take place according to the state of readiness, which must be objectively assessed by the relevant self-management organs. As we have already mentioned, the signing of the agreements is not an idle act, nor is it a 1-day campaign. It is a serious and responsible operation, the supreme procedural moment in a complex, many-sided practical and strategic activity, which has nothing in common with momentary enthusiasms and declarations, nor with hopes that after this act we will continue to go on in the same old way.

A careful assessment must be made of the readiness and condition of the collective and of what has and has not been done with a view to adopting appropriate measures, instead of going to the signing ceremony as if to a noisy festive occasion that we will forget tomorrow, together with the applied signature. The time is not like this. It must be made quite clear to all of us: A responsibility is being assumed, and this responsibility will be borne! Any other approach, any other vying for "top place" by spending on a regular elaborate function or a splendid ritual will harm, not benefit the cause. And this means that we simply cannot permit such displays.

The newspaper *Trud, like all the mass media organs, is opening up its pages for mass information, for this important step in restructuring and self-management. We will offer readers not only correspondents' reports and items from the enterprises and the meetings, but also inquiries and workers' perspectives. We are entrusting the "Questions and Answers" rubric to the special action group*

attached to the Council of Ministers which is revonsible for effectively solving problems arising in connection with the placing of socialist property at the disposal of the labor collectives for management and administration. This group also includes a representative of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. (The first questions and answers are published in this issue). We will turn to this group for commentaries on facts and examples from complex job begins today, a job assigned, with trust and a promise of public and individual benefit, to the labor collectives and to each one of us.

Strazhitsa Meeting Notes Rebuilding Rate

AU031841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] A critical and self-critical atmosphere reigned at the meeting held in Strazhitsa today of the leaders of the Bulgarian design and building organizations taking part in restoring the settlements in the Strazhitsa region damaged by the earthquake. Comrades Grigor Stoichkov and Dimitur Stoyanov took part in the meeting, as well as Nikola Tsonev, first secretary of Lovech Oblast BCP Committee.

A severe analysis was made of the progress of the restoration works during the 9 months since the natural disaster. It was emphasized that an immense amount of investigatory, design, repair and restoration, and construction work had been completed, in accordance with the party and government documents issued. At the same time, however, it was noted with concern that recently a fall had been permitted in the rate of construction work on important installations. The main reason for falling behind the planned schedules was poor organization on the part of those executing the work. Specific measures were outlined to speed up the progress of the repair, restoration, and construction work. The meeting also discussed the projects for next year, which will be just as crucial.

Further on Tunisian Minister's Visit
AU102035 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report: "They Assessed the Development of Relations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal yesterday [7 September] received Ismail Khelil, minister of finance and economy of the Republic of Tunisia, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. During their talk Lubomir Strougal and Ismail Khelil assessed the development of all-round relations between the two countries to date, relations which have established a significant tradition in the political, cultural, and other spheres. However, at the same time they stressed that many possibilities of deepening mutual cooperation continue to exist in the economic sphere. The two representatives also discussed selected international political issues and stressed the significance of collaboration between small and medium-size countries with different social systems. For this reason, we are jointly responsible for the expansion of contacts on new and modern principles. The reception was attended by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Mongi Kooli, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia to the CSSR, was also present.

Editorial on New Agricultural Law
AU101107 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "A Law for United Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] United agricultural cooperatives and joint agricultural enterprises work roughly two-thirds of agricultural land and account for approximately the same proportion of agricultural production. This sufficiently demonstrates their importance and standing in the national economy. If we are now taking up the restructuring of the economic mechanism, we cannot leave aside so substantial a constituent part the economy.

That is why a decision was made to also draw up, next to the draft law on the state enterprise, a draft law on cooperative farming and to submit it for public debate. This document was published yesterday.

Even a cursory reading of the aforesaid draft law makes evident a unifying line of approaches and solutions to all groups of problems. However, the draft law on cooperative farming naturally has its specific features that make it different from the draft law on the state enterprise; these specific features are due to both ownership relations and the subject of production. And there is yet another difference—this new law has its predecessors: The first law on united agricultural cooperatives was adopted after the Ninth CPCZ Congress; the second in 1959 in the period of the cooperatives' consolidation; and the third law of 1975 is still in force. That is why the latest document maintains economic and legal continuity with society's development so far.

Some people's attention may be attracted by the fact that the existing law was adopted in 1975; by the standard of legal norms, this validity is not too long. The law has acquitted itself well, but some parts of it have been overtaken by developments—by major changes that have occurred in the development of production forces in socialist agriculture. After all, this period has seen a marked increase in the economic potentials of united agricultural cooperatives and in their economic stability, a rise in the qualifications of agricultural employees and in the productivity of labor, and an expanded share of scientific-technical advances in the intensification of agricultural production. The 10th Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives already pointed to the need to amend some provisions of the law. However, subsequent developments and the need for changes in the Czechoslovak economy led to the decision to work out the draft of a new law on agricultural cooperatives commensurate with the aims of restructuring the entire economic mechanism of the CSSR, instead of the originally considered partial amendment of the existing legislation.

What are the draft law's chief political-economic targets? It seeks, above all, to further strengthen the position of united agricultural cooperatives and to create greater scope for their entrepreneurial activity and initiative. At the same time, however, it also seeks to raise their responsibility for meeting society's requirements in the provision of food, while fully respecting the needs of creating and protecting the environment.

The draft establishes conditions for further enhancing the identity of the interests of cooperative farmers with the interests of the cooperative as a whole, and for making even more intensive use of their work and social initiative by deepening and improving cooperative democracy and the ways in which members of united agricultural cooperatives participate in their administration and management.

This means that the new piece of legislation has fully assimilated and further develops all the tested principles of our agricultural cooperative movement, particularly the principle of voluntary membership, economic autonomy, the cooperative's responsibility toward its members, and the cooperative collective's responsibility toward society, as well as the principle of cooperative democracy.

In keeping with the general principles also expressed in the draft law on the state enterprise, the draft law formulates the relationship between the state and the cooperative in a new way. While respecting the cooperatives' autonomy, it enshrines the cooperative's duty to respect the tabf of the state plan and provides for the state's right of control. It also institutes the state's right to intervene in the cooperative. In other words, the law lets it be understood that it supports the development of cooperative entrepreneurship in harmony with the needs of the state, that the foremost task is to satisfy society's requirements.

On the other hand, however, a significant change occurs in demarcating the subject of a cooperative's activity. The proposed formulation creates adequate scope for the

further development of the objective process of combining the agricultural and nonagricultural activities of cooperatives and of linking agricultural production proper with its pre-production and post-production stages, including engineering activities concerning the transfer of scientific-technical advances to general agricultural practice.

The draft law contains elements promoting the democratization of the management of united agricultural cooperatives and other forms of cooperative farming. It also contains a new concept of the relationship between the state and its agencies and agricultural cooperative organizations, and of their guidance from the center. Cooperative democracy as the basic principle of the socialist cooperative movement does not operate only internally (self-management), but also externally. At conferences and congresses as the supreme forms of the enforcement of cooperative democracy, the cooperatives' members, through their representatives (delegates), address themselves to the fundamental political, economic, and social problems concerning the development of our society and the cooperative movement.

The draft law distinctly deepens the external form of cooperative democracy linked with its development so far. The proposed statutory position for the Union of Cooperative Farmers as a social organization of members of cooperatives and an equal partner of the central agencies of state administration in enforcing the all-social interests of the class of cooperative farmers is also commensurate with this. Both the draft law and the statutes of this organization commit the Union of Cooperative Farmers to pursue this activity.

The aim of legislative changes concerning the internal forms of cooperative democracy—that is, cooperative self-management—is to establish a balance between the professional management of the cooperative and its functionaries on the one hand, and the labor collectives on the other. The unifying factor of members' interests are the members' meeting and the cooperative's elected agencies. Their legal powers are being expanded to include the right to set up cooperative funds and the right to decide on the cooperative's land resources.

Within the exclusive jurisdiction of the members' meeting, that is, of the cooperative's entire collective, are secret elections of the cooperative's agencies, the adoption of statutes, the approval of end-of-year statements, and decisions on merging, subdividing, or disbanding the cooperative. A newly included provision of the draft law concerns the use of cooperative property outside the cooperative's usual operations, that is, outside the plan approved by the members' meeting.

Relevant provisions of the law also provide for other forms of cooperatives in agriculture—cooperative enterprises and cooperative associations.

The draft law on agricultural cooperatives will elicit great attention, especially within the ranks of cooperative farmers; but, undoubtedly, it will also arouse the interest of the general public. The discussion on it should not only be a source of valuable observations and other suggestions but, primarily, it should serve as an inspiration to establish new conditions for a further rise in the efficiency of our large-scale agricultural production, and to satisfy our society's needs in an increasingly regular and improved way.

More on Honecker's Official Visit to FRG

Trier Visit Reported

LD102330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0950 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Trier, 10 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Rhineland-Palatinate on the 4th day of his official visit to the FRG. Coming from the Saarland, he was welcomed on his arrival in Trier this morning by Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of Rhineland-Palatinate. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker and the members of his delegation were also welcomed by President of the Administrative District Gerhard Schwetje and by Mayor of Trier Felix Zimmermann, on their arrival at the Electoral Palace. Many of the city's inhabitants greeted the GDR head of state.

Erich Honecker was introduced to other public figures of the state government at the typical renaissance building dating from the 18th century. Bernhard Vogel and his guest then gave a photo session for the many cameramen and photographers.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of the Rhineland-Palatinate state, for a talk at the Electoral Palace in Trier. The meeting is being held in the office of the president of Trier administrative district.

Taking part in the talk were State Secretary Hans-Eberhard Schleyer, head of the State Chancellery, and Ehrenfried Schnebel, the prime minister's foreign policy expert; and on the GDR side State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, and Karl Seidel, department director in the GDR Foreign Ministry. The talk focused on questions of safeguarding peace and the further improvement of relations between the GDR and the FRG, including with the Federal state of the Rhineland Palatinate. The state secretary [not further identified] referred to the meeting of the two politicians [not further identified] in February 1987 in Berlin, where both reached agreement that today the most important issue has to be the safeguarding of peace. The two German states bear a great responsibility with regard to this question. It is the wish and the will of the GDR to develop normal relations with the FRG on the foundation of the Basic Treaty.

Accompanied by Bernhard Vogel, Erich Honecker and his entourage viewed the sights of Trier this morning, including the 2,000-year-old Constantine Basilica in the old part of Trier. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker visited Karl Marx' house at No 10 Brueckenstrasse with Bernhard Vogel. [passage omitted]

In the visitors' book of the house Erich Honecker wrote: "We can look with pride at the birthplace of the great German on what has been achieved in the GDR. Guided by Marxist ideas, we are successfully shaping the developed socialist society. Peace emanates from the GDR. The achievements of our people are thus linked forever with the name of Karl Marx and his revolutionary work."

At the moment the Rhineland-Palatinate Prime Minister Bernhard Vogel is hosting a luncheon in Trier in honor of Erich Honceker. It is being held in the Rhine State Museum, which the guests visited earlier. The luncheon is being attended by numerous personalities of the Rhineland-Palatinate and its capital Mainz, and of the city of Trier.

In his luncheon speech Dr Bernhard Vogel pointed to the 2,000 year-old history of the city of Trier and recalled that Karl Marx was born here. [passage omitted]

This afternoon Prime Minister Bernhard Vogel said goodbye to the chairman of the GDR State Council. Erich Honecker and the members of his entourage flew to Saarbruecken, where they are continuing their visit to Saarland.

Following the visit to Trier, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived back at his residence — the guesthouse of the Dillinger Heutte — in a helicopter of the Federal Border Force. This afternoon he will meet for a talk with Prime Minister Oskar Lafontaine in the State Chancellery in Saarbruecken.

Erich Honecker was warmly welcomed in front of the Saarland State Chancellery this afternoon by Prime Minister Oskar Lafontaine. Numerous people gathered in the Ludwigsplatz to greet the GDR head of state.

After the welcoming, talks began in the State Chancellery in a wider circle, with members of Erich Honecker's entourage and of the Saarland cabinet taking part.

Following their talk in the State Chancellery, Erich Honecker, Oskar Lafontaine, and those accompanying them went to view Ludwigschurch. [passage omitted]

Holds Talks in Trier with Vogel

LD101616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1158 GMT 10 87

[Text] Trier, 10 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, and Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of Rhineland-Palatinate, met for an initial talk today at the Electoral Palace in Trier. The exchange of views held in the office of Gerhard Schwetje, president of the administrative kreis [district] of Trier, was attended by secretary of State Hanns-Eberhard Schleyer, chief of the State Chancellery, and Ehrenfried Schnebel, foreign policy adviser to the minister-president. The GDR side was represented by Secretary of State Frank-Joachim Herrmann, and Karl Seidel, departmental head in the Foreign Ministry.

The talks centered on questions relating to preserving peace. The two sides stressed that the two German states must make a responsible contribution to the prevention of a nuclear inferno. In this connection the importance of the results of the official talks between Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl in Bonn were stressed. The State Council chairman referred to the existing real possibility of achieving progress in the disarmament process by the complete elimination of medium-range missiles.

In the discussion on bilateral relations, Erich honecker stressed the desire and will of the GDR to cultivate relations of peaceful coexistence with the FRG on the basis of the Basic Treaty and the joint statement of 12 March 1985. What has been achieved must be preserved and expanded. An obvious condition for this is mutual respect for sovereignty, equality, and noninterference.

In talks between Erich Honecker and Bernhard Vogel questions of direct cooperation between the GDR and the State of Rhineland-Palatinate also played an important role. Special importance was attached to greater inclusion of medium-and small-sized enterprises in economic cooperation.

Vogel's Luncheon Toast

LD101526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 10 Sep 87

["Toast by Minister-President of the State of Rhineland-Palatinate Bernhard Vogel, at the Luncheon Given by him for Erich Honecker"—ADN headline]

[Text] Trier, 10 Sep (ADN)—The toast by Bernhard Vogel has the following text:

Mr General Secretary, ladies and gentlemen,

I welcome you and the members of your delegation to Rhineland-Palatinate. Your visit to the FRG is an important event for us. We wish it success. we hope for fresh prospects for the future for people in our countries.

During our first meeting in Berlin on 13 February, I invited you to pay a visit to our state. I note with satisfaction that 7 months later we are able to continue and deepen here the talk we had at that time.

I welcome you to Trier with particular pleasure. This the oldest town in Germany, bears witness to over 2000 years of European history. The Porta Nigra, the Constantine basilica, the cathedral, the Roman emperors' baths, this house, and the Electoral Palace bear witness to the great history of this city, which was once a world metropolis.

This city and this landscape have produced great sons. I am thinking of Emperor Constantine who grew up here and who began the renewal of the Roman empire from here. I am thinking of Nicolaus Cusanus, whose activity was aimed at harmonizing interests and who in his work "De Pace Fidei" wanted to bring harmony to mankind, transcending all symbols and words. Peace and unity in all their diversity were his aim in a common Europe.

I am also, however, thinking of Karl Marx, was at home here until he was 17 years old. While he was at school—he attended the Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium which still exists today, and the wine which we are drinking grew in this school's vineyards—his interest in philosophical, historical, and social questions was awakened. His religious essay, "Abitur", had as its subject the "Coming Together of the Believers With Christ after John 15" ("I am the vine, you are the shoots").

His first work devoted to social issues, and—as many experts believe—the first draft of his political philosophy—grew out of his direct experiences of the difficult situation of the wine-makers on the Mosel River during the first decades of the 19th century.

Today, the citizens of this region are not inclined to give their vote to the political heirs of Marx in elections. Nevertheless, we regard Karl Marx as one of the most important figures of recent history with a worldwide influence. We naturally, therefore, actively supported the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation in the renovation and design of the Marx Museum.

I know that you, Mr State Council Chairman, are very familiar with the landscapes of Rhineland-Palatinate. We have talked about Pirmasens, Kaiserslautern, Ludwigshafen, and Idar-Oberstein—I learned from you that it was originally called Oberstein-Idar. I read in your autobiographical works that in the spring of 1933 you were even in Mainz, the capital of our state.

Rhineland-Palatinate in its present form only arose out of the ruins of 1945.

People here have learned from bitter history, especially the last 150 years. Nothing has made them happier than the reconciliation with our neighbors who, according to our textbooks, were our archenemies: France, Luxembourg, and Belgium.

Reconciliation with our neighboring states and active cross-border cooperation were and are the content and aim of the policy of the state government. For us, Europe does not include only the West European countries. Europe also includes the GDR, Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

We welcome the fact that you are paying this visit to the FRG. We attach great importance to your detailed talks, especially with the Federal chancellor. However, we also welcome the fact that you are visiting four of the 11 federal states. For the FRG and the FRG'S policy cannot be understood if one disregards its Federal character. One learns more about Germany if one has also been in Duesseldorf, Trier, Saarbruecken, and Munich.

This visit will not eliminate the basic differences between our ideologies. The differences in our policy and social systems will remain. We do not support neutralism for its own sake [wertneutralismus].

However, it is my deep conviction that despite existing differences the two German states have the task of mitigating the consequences of the division of Germany, and thus of Europe, for the people. And because the border between the two alliance systems divides Germany, the two states in their alliances bear a special responsibility and obligation.

We want a policy of cooperation and dialogue, and we know that this meets with the broad approval of the FRG population. This represents a special element of predictability for all our neighbors. It is precisely this predictability which you stressed in your speech to the first secretaries of the SED Kreis [district] executives on 6 February in Berlin as a special factor in ensuring progress in relations. Our citizens, however, do not want our policy of understanding to stop at the border which divides Europe and Germany. The agreements of recent months and of the last few days are a good sign, and we are on the right path.

We should not stop at that. We would like to improve conditions for citizens meeting each other.

The border of Luxembourg is 15 kms from here. It was closed after the war. Today, Luxembourg citizens work in Rhineland-Palatinate and Rhineland-Palatinate citizens work in Luxembourg, and every weekend many thousands of Luxembourg citizens come to Trier and many thousands of Trier citizens go to Luxembourg.

The wait at the border lasts only a few seconds, an identity card suffices. Whoever wants to buy the *Luxemburger Wort* at Trier train station can do so, just as he can buy the *Trierer Volksfreund* in Luxembourg. We wish that this could also be the case between Luebeck and Schwerin, between Eisenach and Bad Hersfeld, or between Meiningen and Bad Neustadt A.D.S. [expansion not known]. In particular, we wish that no one will be hindered with the use of arms or will suffer injuries in wanting to cross the border.

I can think of a series of areas in which dialogue and cooperation should be extended. We have already talked about that in detail.

Of particular importance for us is that restrictions in travel should be reduced and the uniting of famililes developed in a positive direction.

I am also thinking of sister city links. When we spoke to each other in February the link between Trier and Weimar was still a task for the future. I express special gratitude to you that the first sister city agreement in Rhineland-Palatinate has now come about with your help. Weimar is very important for our culture, and through Goethe and Schiller above all for our language.

I am glad that this partnership has not stopped here, and that you have proposed to the Federal chancellor that Dessau should be the sister city of his home city of Ludwigshafen, and that you have promised me your support in bringing together Mainz and Erfurt as well—something which is very close to my heart.

In this connection I am, however, also thinking of an extension of youth exchanges and cooperation in the cultural sphere, which we will inject with more vitality. I express my appreciation for the fact that in 1988 the Slevogt pictures from the state art collections in Dresden can be exhibited in Mainz and that the Slevogt legacy from the Villa Ludwigshoehe can soon be seen in Dresden as a result of your promise.

I am especially pleased that after our talk today it will be possible to stage the major Salier exhibition, which we will be showing in Speyer in 1990, also in the GDR.

I attach particular importance to economic relations between Rhineland-Palatinate and the GDR which have developed at an above average level over the past few years.

We should expand them steadily and include in particular smaller and medium sized firms.

Your visit is taking place in a period of encouraging development of West-East relations. The dialogue between West and East has intensified. In the sphere of arms control and disarmament the first important steps are within reach.

Because of the heavy military burden we must bear in the Rhineland-Palatinate, no state in the FRG is likely to be as interested in the success of the disarmament efforts as Rhineland-Palatinate. We are especially interested in the disarmament negotiations on the dismantling of long and medium range missiles and chemical warfare being brought to a speedy and positive conclusion. We support the decision of the Federal chancellor not to modernize but to dismantle the Pershing-1A missiles if there is agreement in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union.

But, I add, disarmament must continue. Missiles with a shorter range and conventional weapons must also be discussed.

This venerable town of Trier saw its heyday at the time of the Roman Empire. This is often talked about and I have referred to it with pride. What we forget is that while civil rights existed for a few people at that time, there were no human rights for all. We hope for a future—and we want to work for it—in which all people in the world possess human rights. I raise my glass to this and to your personal health, Mr State Council Chairman.

Honecker Talks With Lafontaine

LD101930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 10 Sep 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Saarbruecken, 10 Sep (ADN)—A cordial reception was accorded Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State today when, coming from Trier, he

arrived in Ludwigsplatz in the center of Saarbruecken. A fanfare was played. Numerous citizens of the Saarland's capaital were present in the square to offer their welcoming greetings to the GDR head of state. Oskar Lafontaine, the Saarland minister-president received Erich Honecker and his entourage in front of the State Chancellery and led them past a guard of honor of the Saarland riot police into the hall in which the official welcoming ceremony took place. The entire cabinet was present.

Oskar Lafontaine presented to Erich Honecker Deputy Premier Dr Brunhilde Peter, minister for labor health and social order; Hans Kaspar, minister for finances; Friedel Laepple, minister of the interior; Dr Arno Walter, minister of justice: Dr Diether Breitenbach, minister of culture; Hajo Hoffmann, economics minister; Jo Leinin, minister of the environment; and Dr Ottokar Hahn, minister for Federal affairs.

Oskar Lafontaine then addressed cordial words of greeting to Erich Honecker and his entourage. "I greet you all," he said. "But particularly yourself, Mr General Secretary, since after many years you are again visiting the land on the Saar, your homeland, the land in which you grew up and with which many things link you. I do not wish to anticipate the present day, but I give you a cordial welcome and, in the Saar dialect: "Make yourself at home."

I would like to take this opportunity to express thanks for the good cooperation of recent years. We have set certain things in motion. I am thinking about youth exchange, cultural exchange, and we have had a cabaret here from the GDR — the "Pepper Mill". I am thinking of the exchange of sportsmen and women, and I am also thinking, after the happy conclusion on Tuesday, of economic relations. I believe that your link, through your father, with mining in the Saar also finds expression in the fact that we have had good delivery relations with the GDR for many years; 600,000 tonnes is an important order, even for Saarland's minining industry.

At this point I would like to express cordial thanks on behalf of the miners. I am also thinking of the winegrowers. It is well known that for several years the winegrowers of the Saarland have had few marketing problems, since it appears that Saarland wine is much regarded in the GDR. I do not know why, but we are of course very pleased about it."

The premier said further: "I believe, Mr General Secretary, that your visit here to the Federal Republic is an important contribution to all that which we have set in motion in recent years. I express thanks once again for the town-twinning arrangement, the first we have agreed on together. I believe that here we have set something very important in motion, because at the end of the day, politics can only exist if it serves people and if it brings people together. I believe that this is our task today.

You are well acquainted with the industrial land of the Saar. It was for a long time ruled by the Prussians. The Saarland's women and men always had problems with those who came to rule them. They are even a little skeptical about the Rhinelanders. On the Saar one often hears: "Get ready, the Rhinelanders are coming."

But it is of course a trick of history that after the Prussians had ruled here for so long, we sent a Saarland master roofer [Honecker], who is now the first man in the state of the Prussians. I believe that this trick of history will be understood."

Oskar Lafontaine ended with the words: "Once again, a cordial welcome Mr General Secretary, gentlemen. I welcome your visit, and I am sure we will continue along the path we have been treading in recent years. Good luck."

Erich Honecker responded with a very cordial expression of thanks for the welcome and said: "It is known that the visit here to the Saar is taking place within the framework of the official visit to the FRG. We had very important negotiations in Bonn. The central issue was the contribution of both German states to the preservation of peace. I think that this was the most important question. This question concerns all the people of the world, and we want without fail to contribute to ensuring that a nuclear inferno is averted from humanity. I believe that in Bonn we carried out good work together.

Of course, and you are aware of this, in some fundamental issues there is no agreement. Indeed, that cannot be, since we represent the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, while the Federal Republic Government represents a state which is anchored in the Western alliance and lives in the system of values of the West. We are of course taking this into account in our negotiations.

Nevertheless, concurring views were laid down in the concluding communique, both with reference to the development of political relations, economic relations, cooperation in science and technology, in the sphere of culture and in the sphere of sport. I mention all this because we see all this as a plus point of our official visit, and as an opportunity for the further development of peaceful relations in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the FRG. That is also at the same time a contribution to the development of relations between the GDR and the Saarland."

In conclusion, Erich Honecker said: "In the past we had very close contacts, and I think that these contacts and their results have jointly contributed not only to setting in motion all that you have just spoken of, but also toward creating in the Federal Republic the atmosphere we have discovered, which bodes well for the future. In this sense, once again very cordial thanks for the welcome and for further good cooperation. Good luck."

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine then proceeded to the State Chancellery Cabinet Hall, where they held a friendly conversation. Taking part were the entourage of

the general secretary and the cabinet of the Saarland. Also present was Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, chief of the FRG permanent representation in the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine later continued their conversation among a small group of people in the premier's office.

Following the conversations with Premier Oskar Lafontaine, GDR spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer announced that during the exchange of views between Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine— during which they took up their conversation of March 1987 in the GDR—three topics had been dealt with: global political issues, the results of the official visit to the FRG, and questions of cooperation between the GDR and the Saarland.

Both politicians agreed in their evaluation of the significance of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on a double-zero solution for medium-range missiles. Erich Honecker said we are in favor of the world being free from nuclear weapons in the year 2000. Thanks to the initiatives of the Soviet Union, the path has been opened to specific agreements on medium-range weapons. Such an agreement would represent entry into nuclear disarmament, and would facilitate steps in the conventional sphere.

The GDR side is pleased that the FRG, with regard to the Pershing-1A issue, has removed obstacles from the path toward an agreement on medium-range weapons. In general during his conversations in the FRG there had been agreement on many issues while retaining certain opposing positions. The consolidation of mutual trust and the development of cooperation in the most varied spheres is required, Erich Honecker stressed.

The GDR is ready to make progress with relations for mutual benefit and in the interests of strengthening peace. Both politicians expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between the GDR and the Saarland, including economic cooperation, higher education, youth exchange, town-twinning arrangements, and questions of environmental protection and health, including research into AIDS. Further opportunities for deepening cooperation were considered. Both sides expressed confidence about the further prospects for cooperation.

Meets Neunkirchen Mayor

LD102348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1906 GMT 10 Sep

[All quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Neunkirchen, 10 Sep (ADN)—There was a friendly meeting this evening in the Buergerhaus, the focal point of social life in Neunkirchen, between Erich Honecker, the members of his entourage, and several hundred residents of Neunkirchen.

Taking part were Minister-President Oskar Lafontaine, Mayor Peter Neuber, many deputies of the Bundestag and the state parliament, members of the town and district councils, trade unionists, party and church representatives, and representatives of the social life of the town and district. [passage omitted]

In the banqueting hall, Neunkirchen Mayor Peter Neuber said that the friendly welcome showed that, like the majority of the people in the Federal Republic, the people of Neunkirchen regard Erich Honecker's visit as a contribution to the creation of good-neighborly relations between the two German states and thus to detente and the safeguarding of peace in Europe, which could bring about a great deal in the long-term. [passage omitted]

Replying to the mayor's welcoming speech, Erich Honecker said "I also thank you on behalf of those accompanying me for the exceptionally warm reception given us in Neunkirchen, Saarland's second largest city." "I was naturally very happy to accept the invitation to visit Neunkirchen. Of course, many feelings and memories link me with this city, not least from the time of the common antifascist struggle. At this meeting today I met old comrades in arms. I view this war reception from you in Saarland as an expression of regard for the GDR, its persistent activities for peace and cooperation between peoples, and its peaceful, socialist work of construction. I assure you that we in the GDR will continue to apply all our strength in making our contribution to the safeguarding of peace, to detente and to understanding. And that seems to me, as an old Neunkirchener, to be the decisive thing," Erich Honecker proclaimed, to loud applause.

Turning to Mayor Neuber, he continued: "You are an active supporter of good relations betweenthe GDR and the FRG. This found expression in the establishment of a twinning arrangement between Saarbruecken and Luebben which, I am told, is developing well and is leading to useful meetings between the people of these two towns. We want to continue along this path and hope you are prepared to continue along this path with us.

The situation today is such," Erich Honecker continued, "that two independent, sovereign states exist on German soil. On the basis of this fact it is necessary that these states understand one another, because they belong to different alliance systems. The GDR is an active member state of the Warsaw Pact while the Federal Republic is firmly anchored in the Western Alliance. The fact that under these conditions the borders are not what they should be is all too understandable.

I believe that if we work together in accordance with the communique we have just signed in Bonn, and achieve further peaceful cooperation in connection with it, then the day will also come when borders no longer divide us, but unite us, just as we are united by the border between the GDR and the PPR. In this spirit I ask you to convey my best wishes to all the people of Neunkirchen."

In conclusion Erich Honecker said: "I wish you, all industrious people of this city, health, happiness and well-being, and flourishing development in peace and

security." After the welcoming speech by Mayor Peter Neuber and his speech in reply, Erich Honecker signed Neunkirchen's golden book.

Comments on Neunkirchen Visit

LD102332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Neunkirchen, 10 Sep (ADN)—Asked by GDR journalists about his impresions of his visit to Neunkirchen, Erich Honecker said:

"I was deeply impressed by the friendly reception accorded to me there. The reunion with old acquaintances, friends and comrades in arms was a moving moment for me. I am grateful primarily to the mayor of Neunkirchen, Peter Neubert, and the people of the town for giving me this opportunity during my official visit to the FRG.

I would like to say that my activities on the Saar have no more faded from by memory than has the time of the anti fascist struggle in the Ruhr area, in Essen, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Berlin, which I waged with many staunch comrades in arms.

At that time our objective was to gather together all anti fascist forces. Today it is a matter of creating a worldwide coalition of reason and realism so that a nuclear inferno and the destruction of mankind can be prevented. My meetings in the FRG, and in Neunkirchen, have fortified my conviction that it is possible to progress along the path of safeguarding peace."

Lafontaine Hosts Dinner

LD102228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1959 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Saarbruecken, 10 Sep (ADN)—On Thursday evening Premier Oskar Lafontaine hosted a dinner in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Leading personages of the Federal country, who together with the GDR guests took part in a festive gathering in a lively and open atmosphere, were invited to the banquet in the guest house of the Dillingen Steel Works. Oskar Lafontaine and Erich Honecker exchanged toasts at the start of the soiree, which was framed with a cultural program.

Guenter Mittag; Oskar Fischer; Gerhard Beil; Frank-Joachim Herrmann; Kurt Nier; and Ewald Moldt, members of the official entourage, and other guests from the GDR accepted the invitation of the Saarland premier.

Among the personages attending from the Saarland were Albrecht Herold, president of the Landtag; Deputy Premiers Brunhilde Peter, and Hans Kaspar; Ministers Friedel Laepple, Arno Walter, Prof Diether Breitenbach, Hajo Hoffmann, Jo Leinen and Ottokar Hahn, members of the cabinet. The Federal Government was represented by Hans Otto Braeutigam, chief of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, and ministerial director General Claus Juergen Duisberg of the Federal Chancellery.

Lafontaine Dinner Toast

LD101845 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Toast by Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of the Saarland, on the occasion of the dinner hosted by him in honor of Erich Honecker—ADN headline]

[Text] Saarbruecken, 10 Sep (ADN)—Oskar Lafontaine's toast has the following text:

Esteemed General Secretary, ladies and gentlemen,

You, esteemed General Secretary, have just come from Wiebelskirchen and Neunkirchen—your first encounter with your old home for 40 years. This encounter was a moving one for you. Some things were still familiar to you, but the majority had likely become foreign to you; the world has changed so much in all those years.

Ladies and gentlemen, people and nations also become alien to one another if contact stops. But alienation does not serve understanding. Of course international treaties and agreements form the political basis for international understanding, but more important than international treaties, more important than borders between states, more important than the legal certification of national membership is free contact between people, because without free contact there can be no international understanding, and as a consequence no lasting peace. For the sake of such contact we have to continue undeterred along the path of normalization between the two German states.

We have made considerable progress since the Brandt Government smoothed this path with a new Ostpolitik—is there better evidence for that than this evening?

The GDR and the FRG are no longer connected merely by a close network of relations between people, relatives, or regional associations which are still rooted in our joint history. This has been supplemented by a new network of economic and cultural relations which take account of the differing social systems in the two states.

The important thing is to continue cultivating old relations and to expand new ones. We are in the process of boosting trade between the Saarland and the GDR.

Youth exchanges in both directions are also to be intensified. Some projects of joint vocational training are being prepared, joint research projects are being tackled.

The establishment of town-twinning has recently created a new forum for contact and for cultural exchange between the two German states.

We people of the Saarland are particularly pleased that, with your help, we could be in the vanguard of this in the FRG. Anyone who, like the GDR and the FRG, has a history, a culture, a language in common should use these common features for peaceful understanding.

Although it is now "your" Weimar, esteemed guests from the GDR, it is still "our" Goethe who once wrote there. And it is "our" Trier which you visited this morning, but of course it is also "your" Karl Marx who was born there.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, it is not only history which admonishes us to the effect that we need detente, it is current circumstances themselves more than ever which force us into international cooperation. Economic relationships have become far too complicated to be solved on a national level. Environmental pollution does not stop at the borders. Here there is need for cooperation and it is also taking place. First agreements between the GDR and the FRG have already been concluded, and others will follow. Active solidarity with the Third World should at last be understood as a joint task for all industrial nations.

I am under no illusion that cooperation between the two German states is difficult—more difficult than between other states precisely because of our joint history. With a firm eye on political and economic realities, East and West have to move toward one another. Each of us has to take account of the circumstances and limits of his social and alliance system. We must not ask too much of one another. But we must keep moving.

We have been successfully practicing peaceful coexistence between systems for a long time. The time has come to practice peaceful coexistence between the ideologies and to dismantle the ideological enemy images—internally and externally. No one must want to force his opinions on others for as long as freedom is—as Rosa Luxemburg said—the freedom to hold different opinions. That is not to say that no one is permitted to propagate their ideas decisively. On the contrary, peaceful competition between ideologies and social orders can bear fruit for all mankind.

We Germans in particular are still in debt to the world: War must never again start from our soil. We hold a key position in this; after all, the border between the German states forms a seam between the military blocs. We are responsible for friction not occurring along the seam. Our own security demands that we deal carefully with one another and influence our partners in this spirit under the given circumstances. Our own security demands cooperation. Let us strengthen that step by step. It was the FRG which recently took an important step by declaring its readiness to dismantle the Pershing-1A missiles.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is no alternative to peaceful and trusting cooperation between the GDR and the FRG if we really want to achieve effective international disarmament and lasting peace. In any event, the Saarland, Mr General Secretary, would like to make its contribution toward this in cooperation with you and with the GDR. I raise my glass to you, Mr General Secretary, and wish you good fortune.

Honecker Dinner Toast

LD101609 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 10 Sep 87

["Toast by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, at a Dinner Hosted by the Prime Minister of the Saarland, Oskar Lafontaine"—ADN headline]

[Text] Sarbruecken, 10 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker's toast has the following text:

Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen:

It gives me pleasure, on the occasion of my official visit to the FRG and as a result of your invitation, Mr Prime Minister, to be in the places of my first political activity. This was at a time when we wanted to keep the Saar free of the brown barbarity. Under changed political conditions my entourage and I today had the possibility of discussing with you current bilateral and international questions and at the same time of emphasizing our determination to preserve the world from a nuclear inferno through joint action.

Here a great opportunity is provided by the negotiations between the USSR and the U.S. on a global double zero option for medium-range missiles. We regard it as obvious that the warhead of the Pershing-1A missiles must not be an obstacle to this.

No matter where, but particularly in the heart of Europe, East and West are today linked with each other in a security partnership. We are agreed that everything must be done to stabilize the very fragile peace. We are strongly in favor of creating peace with fewer weapons. The contribution of all states, including medium and small ones, is necessary for the preservation of peace. It is clear that the two German states have a particular responsibility and obligation to fulfill here.

If the GDR strives for peaceful coexistence, disarmaament and detente, if it is ready to join forces with all those who give preference to cooperation rather than confrontation and are guided by reason and realism, then this also applies to the FRG. The relations between the two German states are an important part of overall European cooperation. The existence of two sovereign, independent German states, with a different social order and alliance membership is not merely a fundamental element of the European postwar order, but also of the international balance of power. Wanting to undermine this would mean directly calling into question peace and international security.

Given all this, many other things which could serve to improve bilateral relations come to mind. The GDR adheres to the concluded agreements. It is open to every constructive step and is ready to take it.

I ask you to raise your glass with me and drink to a future in secure peace, the flourishing development of relations between the GDR and FRG, the good health of the diligent citizens of the Saarland, to your good health, Mr Prime Minister, and the good health of all those present.

Strauss Meets Delegation in Bavaria

LD110951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0816 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Saarbruecken, 11 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in the free state of Bavaria from Saarbruecken on the fifth and final day of his official visit to the FRG. He and the members of his delegation were greeted in a friendly manner by Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss at Munich-Riem Airport this morning.

After the introduction of the public figures on both sides at the steps of the Federal Air Force Boeing-707, the national anthems of the GDR and the FRG and of the free state of Bavaria were played. Erich Honecker and Franz Josef Strauss then inspected a unit of the Bavarian security alert police. Escorted by 15 motorcycles Erich Honecker's car, which flew the GDR and the Bavarian pennants, proceeded to the State Chancellery.

Erich Honecker and the public figures accompanying him were seen off at Saarbruecken Airport by Saarland Minister-President Oskar Lafontaine.

Erich Honecker is visiting Bavarian free state Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss at the Bavarian State Chancellery. The two politicians gave addresses in the Council of Ministers Hall. Erich Honecker signed the guest book of the Bavarian Government. After that Erich Honecker and Franz Josef Strauss began their talk in the minister-president's office.

Mittag Addresses Industrialists

LD102201 East Berlin ADN International Servicein German 1830 GMT 10 Sep 87]

[Excerpt] Saarbruecken 10 Sep (ADN) — At the invitation of the Saarland Government and the Saarbruecken Chamber of Industry and Commerce, a meeting was held today in the Saarbruecken Chamber of Industry and Commerce between Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and Gerhard Beil, GDR minister for foreign trade, and over 60 representatives of Saarland industry. The deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Saarland, Dr Hans Kaspar, warmly welcomed Guenter Mittag and Gerhard Beil. The president of the Saarland Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Dr Jost Pruem, and the president of the Saarland Chamber of Crafts, Winfried E Frank, were the first to speak, welcoming the fact that the meeting was taking place.

Guenter Mittag said that it is gratifying and useful that this meeting with representatives of Saarland trade and industry is taking place in Saarbruecken during the official visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the FRG. The talks held with official representatives of politics and industry confirm that given common sense and goodwill, results of benefit to both sides can be achieved. The meetings and talks also serve the further consolidation of peace and detente in Europe and will prompt further actions by both German states for peace and security. They also serve the preservation and further expansion of what has already been achieved in bilateral relations.

Guenter Mittag continued: "I would like to stress this, particularly here in this circle, because Saarland and its government, run by Prime Minister Oskar Lafontaine, and also industrial circles, have made a very effective and decisive contribution to improving the climate and cooperation between the two German states."

In the talk today between Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine the state of and prospects for trade and industrial relations between the GDR and Saarland were also discussed and proposals for their expansion, promotion, and development were submitted, Guenter Mittag said.

This, he said, accords fully with our declared intention of steadily developing and encouraging trade and economic cooperation with the FRG on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The entire gratifying development of the GDR's relations with Saarland are tangibly reflected in economic and trade relations, he said. From 95 million [currency not specified] in 1984 to 273.4 million in 1986 represents great dynamism. Within a short period this trade has almost tripled.

Mittag stressed: "The agreements are being consistently put into practice. In 1987, the GDR continued its purchases of hard coal and coke, and also of iron and steel. In 1987 alone, the GDR has bought 645,000 tonnes of hard coal and coke from the firms of the Saarbergwerke AG, who proved themselves to be loyal and dependable suppliers during the hard winter months. Contracts for 200,000 tonnes for 1988 have already been signed at the Leipzig Fair, and options for further quantities have been agreed upon. "In the talks and negotiations before the Leipzig Fair and during the stay in Leipzig of the Saarland economic delegation on Monday, further business was discussed and new inquiries submitted which will ensure the continuation and expansion of trade relations."

We regard the emerging cooperation in the field of high technologies, for example with the Carl Zeiss Combine, as particularly important, Guenter Mittag stressed, adding that in the further development of trade relations importance should be attached to the expansion of GDR exports, as had already been discussed and negotiated at the last International Saar Fair and at many other opportunities, so that a good import-export ratio can be established, the structure of trade furtehr improved, and volume increased in general.

"I am sure," he said, "that given the economic possibilities of the GDR and Saarland and with further relevant commitment of the economic circles involved in trade,

there are very good opportunities for the further expansion of cooperation in the economic sphere for mutual benefit and advantage."

The further measures for cooperation now being discussed at the Leipzig Fair between Saarland companies and combines and GDR foreign trade enterprises will also contribute to the expansion of trade relations.

In conclusion, Guenter Mittag said: "The planned dynamic development of our economy represents a solid basis for the expansion of trade and industrial relations at a high technical and technological level. It ensures stability and long-term prospects. Thus, fields of economic cooperation can be opened up or deepened and further expanded in many spheres.

The GDR's investment projects, which primarily involve the intensification and accelerated introduction of key technologies, offer good possibilities for collaboration to the flexible and highly-specialized medium-sized companies of the FRG, particularly in Saarland. On the GDR's part there are good import and export conditions for the further expansion of trade in both the medium and long term with Saarland firms. For this I wish all those involved much success and I thank you for your attention." [passage omitted]

Fischer Meets Saarbruecken Mayor

LD102146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Saarbruecken, 10 Sep (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting today with the mayor of Saarbruecken, Hans Juergen Koebnick. Taking part in the meeting in the town hall were the president of the Saarland landtag and other personages of the Saarland. Also present were GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, chief of the GDR permanent representation in the FRG.

In short addresses, Oskar Fischer and Hans Juergen Koebnick stressed the necessity of active involvement by communities to strengthen peace. Foreign Minister Fischer pointed to the main point of concern in the present official visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG, to do everything for the preservation of peace and for disarmament. He added that the two sides are satisfied with the results during the visit so far in this matter. In conclusion, Oskar Fischer then made an entry in the visitor's book of Saarbruecken.

Conclusion of Kohl Talks Compared

East Berlin *Neues Deutschland* in German on 8 September on pages 1 and 2 under the headline "Erich Honecker's Talks with Helmut Kohl Concluded" carries a 1,200-word report on the conclusion of the second round of talks between Honecker and Kohl and on GDR spokesman Wolfgang Mayer briefing the international press in Bonn on 8 September. Comparison of the press version with the East Berlin ADN International Service version published in the 9 September East Europe *Daily Report*, page 14, shows the two to be identical except for minor translation differences and the following:

Paragraph one, line one reads in *Neues Deutschland*: [Text] Bonn—The official talks (omitting dateline)

Same paragraph, last line to paragraph two, first line reads in *Neues Deutschland*: Honecker's FRG visit.

The two statesmen attended a farewell dinner which Erich Honecker gave on the evening of the second day of his visit in honor of his host at the Bonn Bristol Hotel, and during which the general secretary and the Federal chancellor proposed toasts. This morning the GDR State Council chairman starts a tour of several laender in the FRG.

In the course of the past day, Erich Honecker met for talks with party representatives and other leading politicians of the host country at his residence at Gymnich Castle. Asked by journalists how he assessed the result of the day, Erich Honecker replied: "Today was an excellent day." Referring to the joint communique, he stated: "I think that this will lend fresh impulses to the development of relations between the GDR and FRG." Disarmament and understanding had played an important role in the talks, he said.

Whenever an opportunity presented itself in the packed program of the visit, Erich Honecker was warmly greeted by passengers and candid talks took place.

Regarding the final (supplying three additional paragraphs)

Commentary on SED-SPD Document

AU031815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Aug 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Together to Secure Peace"]

[Text] On Friday [28 August] we published the joint document of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee and of the SPD Basic Values Commission on the topic "The Conflict of Ideologies and Common Security." As was already shown at the press conferences in Berlin and Bonn, the document arouses great interest and will attract wide attention. It is a historic document: For the first time in 7 decades the common positions and different ideological views of communists and socialists are being formulated. Reference is made to "7 decades of bitter arguments" and to the fact that this conflict on issues of principle will continue.

But what is the essential thing? Communists and socialists jointly seek to answer the question as to what conclusions result from the cardinal problem of international policy — that is, prevention of a nuclear war — for the relations between states with different social systems and for the relations between the SED and the SPD.

The document shows agreement on the basic issue: securing peace through joint security. "Peace, an end to the arms race, and detente are in the interest of both systems, of all states and peoples, of the whole of mankind." As far as our side is concerned, these maxims, the goal of a world freed from nuclear arms, radical disarmament steps in the conventional field, as well as discussions on military doctrines are found in the decisions of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee.

In the statement on the conflict of ideologies and on common security, emphasis is placed on common security. Mankind has no future without it. The starting point for all this lies in the perception that a new situation has developed in world history. It consists in the fact that "Mankind can only survive together or perish together." This is why war can no longer be an instrument of politics in the nuclear age. "A war between alliances armed with nuclear weapons would be the end of any policy, the destruction of all objectives." Therefore, a fundamental change in international relations is necessary. The inevitability of this change requires a new way of thinking, of action. This idea permeates the entire document. It ends with a final portion which bears precisely this headline. Nothing was glossed over in the effort to bring about a fundamental shift. The document notes: There is no ideological coexistence, no convergence of systems. The differences are clearly formulated. Each side presents its positions point by point. Thus, argument will continue about the concept and reality of democracy, human rights, power relationships, socioeconomic foundations, and the relationship between scientific-technical and social progress. The document says: " The argument over such controversial fundamental positions cannot be terminated by means of compromising formulas or by appeals to the will for peace. It states explicitly: "It would be of no use to anybody if the contradictions were glossed over."

Our party has repeatedly declared its will to conduct the ideological conflict in civilized forms. The most important thing is that ideological differences are not transferred to the state level, that they have no impact on international relations. How would it be possible, for example, to arrive at disarmament agreements and other agreements between states with different social systems, if ideological preconditions were required for this? Everybody should think about this problem. It arises for both the big and the small. It also arises for the two German states.

We have a document of reason and realism before us. Time and again in the text, problems concerning relations between the two parties also touch on problems between the states and systems. It is with a view to both of these that the statements about the need for a culture of political argument and dialogue, about the premises and basic rules of political argument, must be understood. In this context the main idea is: "Competition and cooperation between the social systems do not only not rule one another out, they constitute a unity, even though it is sometimes conflicting."

With respect to the problem of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the document is equivalent to a manual. People would welcome it if everyone were to adhere to such rules, contents, and political norms. Let us take only a few examples: Peace cannot be achieved by one arming against the other, but only by mutual agreement. Common and equal security for all. Respect for the security interests of the other side. Getting along despite controversies, nay even cooperating in a constructive manner, particularly wherever the growing number of mankind's global problems are involved — peace as the paramount problem, hence disarmament, and immediately linked with this the struggle against underdevelopment, indebtedness, starvation; protection of the environment. [sentence as published]

The document calls for readiness of dialogue; predictability; openness; restraint in the choice of means; acceptance of the other side's readiness for peace; elimination of distrust, of picturing the other side as an enemy, and of the fear of threats.

The document is aimed at practicality. Many of its maxims apply to daily life. Are not millions of people, organizations, parties, governments, and states committing themselves to peace that surpasses social, political, and ideological differences? Is not the Helsinki process, despite its complexities, working in favor of a Europe of cooperation, of trust and good neighborliness? Do not the experiences of the detente period of the seventies still have an effect today?

It is also evident today that the dynamism of rearmament can be stopped, that the dynamism of disarmament can be put into motion. Something that is not even mentioned in the document but certainly can be seen in its context are: the activities of SED-SPD working groups which have published a skeleton agreement for a chemical weapons-free zone as well as principles for a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe.

A product of the dialogue that is being so emphatically requested is the document itself. Erich Honecker's conversation with the then SPD Chairman Brandt may be recalled as well as his meetings with SPD Chairman Vogel and with his deputies Lafontaine and Rau. Meeting of scientists, editors, youth, women's and trade union representatives have played their proper part.

There exists the derogatory statement about compromise at the level of the lowest possible denominator. Here, in working out the document, representatives of two great parties that disagree and will remain in disagreement on many problems have agreed on the most important issue, the existence of present and future generations. They concur that the battle for the better social system will continue, but that it can only continue if peace is lastingly secured. The peaceful competition will show which of the two systems is better able to help solve the problems of mankind.

The "conflict of ideologies and common security" is a document of which we approve. Neither of the two sides abandons the concept it has of itself. Our social democratic partners will remain social democrats. We are and will remain communists. We have started the socialist revolution on German soil and are continuing it by fashioning the developed socialist society in the GDR. The program of our party is and remains valid. The main task in its unity of economic and social policy adopted at the eighth party congress and confirmed by the 11th party congress is and remains our policy. Our foreign policy is and remains aimed at doing everything possible for securing peace.

At the international conference "Karl Marx and Our Time — the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," in 1983 Erich Honecker termed it a requirement of the time" that all political and social forces which sincerely want peace, regardless of different programs, ideological positions and religious creeds, beyond barriers of class and of all that separates them, should collaborate in order to save the peoples from the catastrophe of a nuclear war." The jointly drafted document is marked by this spirit and is itself a product of this basis political attitude.

"The Conflict of Ideologies and Common Security" constitutes a definition of positions as well as an appeal for action. There is no doubt that our party, that the socialist German worker- peasant state will support by every possible means the main idea of the document, the securing of peace. Yes, we shall argue with each other. But we wish to and will live together in our European house, in the world. This is the intention that will elicit response and approval.

GDR Daily on West Berlin Quadripartite Agreement
AU041356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 87 p 2

["ng" editorial: "Effects of an Agreement"]

[Text] Today is the 16th anniversary of the day on which the representatives of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and France signed the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin (West). On 3 September 1971 one of the most complicated problems of the postwar period was settled by mutual agreement. This was possible because the agreement proceeds from the political and territorial realities developed in postwar Europe and constitutes a good balance between the legitimate rights and interests of all parties involved.

The favorable effects of the Quadripartite Agreement on the immediately affected area and on the course of the European process of detente are clear. West Berlin was defused as an international hotbed of tension. The agreement made possible a normal, quiet life for the city and its population. Regardless of manifold attempts to circumvent, undermine, or abuse it, it has proved its vitality. In this connection, the principle — confirmed by the signatory states on an international law basis — that Berlin (West) is not part of the FRG, and must not be ruled by it in future, is of utmost priority.

This central stipulation created the preconditions for all those regulations thanks to which living conditions for West Berliners have been made considerably easier. A great number of agreements between the GDR and Berlin (West) have contributed to this. Let us recall the improvements in transit traffic, the increasing amount of tourist and visitors' traffic, the putting into service of the natural gas transit system, and the improved water quality in West Berlin by means of new facilities in GDR purification plants. Trade, which reached a volume of DM2 billion last year, is gaining increasing importance for the economy, as well as for securing jobs in West Berlin.

The role of the Quadripartite Agreement in the network of international relations cannot be overvalued. It is and remains an indispensable element of the European treaty system with which the fundamentals of an order of peace were laid on our continent. Strict adherence to and application of this agreement have proved to be a stabilizing factor in European and international politics. Any attempts to test its endurance are directed against the basic requirements of peace and international security.

The conclusion and effect of this treaty also provide productive lessons. In working out the agreement, the negotiating partners let themselves be guided by reason and realism. They were united by the willingness to come to an understanding, they proved their sense of perspective for the facts, and they showed the readiness to establish an equal balance between the interests of all parties involved and the ability to reach a compromise. Such an approach is necessary to also find acceptable solutions for the other critical problems of our time. Even more so, it is necessary to bring about a basic change in international relations — toward disarmament, security, and cooperation.

Berecz, Agitprop Delegation Leave for USSR

LD110349 Budapest MTI in English 1232 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) — Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union Thursday, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Janos Berecz is accompanied by Laszlo Kemeny and Istvan Degen, heads of sub-departments of the agitation and propaganda department of the HSWP Central Committee. Janos Berecz and his party were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Vladlen Puntus, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Hungary.

Deputy Prime Minister Csehak Leaves for CSSR

LD110353 Budapest MTI in English 1520 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) — Judit Csehak, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, left for Czechoslovakia Thursday. She is to pay an official visit to Prague on the invitation of Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Matej Lucan.

Leadership Greets Bulgaria on National Day

AU101007 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep p 9

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the national day of Bulgaria.

Esteemed Comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of our people, we send our cordial and comradely greetings and sincere good wishes to you, the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to the fraternal Bulgarian people on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution and of your country's liberation.

The Hungarian people follow with deep sympathy the socialist building work of the people of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the achievements attained in the fields of the national economy, sciences and culture and in the development of the country under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

We are pleased to see the successful development of the traditional friendship of the two peoples and the cooperation of the two partyies and countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic assistance well serves the interests of the two peoples and the cause of socialism.

On the occasion of your great National Day, we wish you and the working people of fraternal Bulgaria new successes in constructing of the socialist society and in increasing the material and spiritual well-being of the Bulgarian people. [Budapest *MTI* in English at 1642 GMT on 8 September adds that "Istavan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, congratulated in a telegram Stanko Todorov, president of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Greetings messages were sent by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, the Hungarian Peace Council, the National Council of Hungarian women, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the Hungarian Red Cross."

Leaders' Message to DPRK on National Day

AU101148 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the DPRK, MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK President; and to Yi Kun-mo, premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK.

Esteemed Comrades!

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the declaration of the DPRK, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of our people, we send our greetings and good wishes to you, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the DPRK State Administration, and to the fraternal Korean people.

Our party, government, and people follow with attention and appreciate the results achieved by the Korean people in constructing socialist society, and support the DPRK's efforts and constructive proposal aimed at creating favorable conditions for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

In the future, we will continue to endeavor to strengthen the cooperation between our countries in all areas of life, in harmony with our common goals.

On the occasion of your National Day, we wish you and the DPRK's workers further successes in your struggle to make your country flourish, for peace, and international security.

Greek Commerce Minister Arrives for Visit

AU101142 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Greek Minister of Commerce Panayiotis Roumeliotis arrived in Budapest on 8 September at the invitation of Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. The guest will hold talks with his hosts and other Hungarian economic leaders on the development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries. The talks began in Parliament on 8 September. Also present at the talks is Emmanouil Kalpadhakis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic in Budapest.

Miklos Receives Visiting Vatican Delegation

AU101156 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Cardinal Simon D. Lourdusamy, prefect of the Vatican Congression for Eastern Churches; and Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, papal nuncio in charge of special affairs, visited Hungary from 3 to 8 September at a church invitation. The delegation took part in the church festivities held on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Hajdudorog Greek Catholic Diocese. Cardinal Lourdusamy and his entourage met with Esztergom Archbishop Dr Laszlo Paskai and several other member of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate. The Vatican delegation was received by State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs.

Council of Ministers Evaluates Development

LD110356 Budapest MTI in English 1951 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—At its Thursday session the Hungarian Government approved the report of Prime Minister Karoly Grosz on his talks with Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The government reviewed and evaluated this year's development of the national economy and implementation of the state budget, and set guidelines for the elaboration of the 1988 national economic plan and budget. The Council of Ministers heard a report on the forthcoming producer's price changes associated with the tax reform, and presented a proposal on temporary measures to be taken until the tax laws become effective. A resolution was passed on the regulation of tax administration procedures and financial control.

Based on the report of the chairman of the Economic Supervision Committee, the government discussed and adopted a state control scheme concerning probable manpower movements of the 1990s.

After the unusually long, 9-hour government session Spokesman Rezso Banyasz informed journalists on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak prime ministerial meeting. He said the talks offered a clearer picture of respective situation and an opportunity to survey the possibilities to expand relations. The prime minister attached great importance to direct company contacts in the development of economic cooperation. They stated that construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system is proceeding as planned and agreed to accelerate work.

Answering a question, the spokesman said the government held a 4 and a half hour discussion on the guidelines to be given for the elaboration of the 1988 plan and budget. Although certain advantageous changes have already been apparent in this year's economic processes, the required breakthrough has not yet taken place. There has been a slight upswing in industrial production, but the pattern of growth is unfavourable. Despite the increase in hard-currency exports and the slight decrease in imports, the trade balance shows a dificit similar to last year's. The 1988 national economic plan is primarily aimed at improving the economic equilibrium. It is neccessary to increase hard-currency export, replace unneccessary import, and keep economic growth at a moderate pace. The 43,800 million forints budget deficit envisaged for this year is to be cut to 34,000-35,000 million.

Rezso Banyasz pointed out that the extensive discussions on the government scheme reflected agreement on the need to go ahead with the economic reform and take the necessary measures without delay. With regard to next week's parliament session on the programme, the spokesman said he was convinced it would be supported by the deputies as well as the people they represent. After the parliament session an international press conference is to be given by Karoly Grosz.

On the latest Sofia session of the CMEA countries, he said Hungary proposed radical changes aimed at consolidating both the entire system of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the particular national economies.

Hungary recently took up a 150-million-dollar credit from the World Bank for restructuring purposes. The loan of 15 years' expiry serves not only for industrial development and investment, but also for the further improvement of the required economic conditions.

In early October the Hungarian prime minister is bound to pay an official visit to Bonn. According to the spokesman, the visit will take place in a period important for the development of bilateral links, which are free from problems and dynamically developing on the basis of mutual interests.

Rezso Banyasz announced that Vera Square in Budapest's 3rd district is to be named after Cardinal Laszlo Lekai. Construction of the church to be consecrated was initiated by the late cardinal. The spokesman pointed out that under Lekai's guidance the Hungarian Catholic Church had found its place in Hungary's socialist society, and its mission serves to good of the people.

Jaruzelski Receives Soviet Minister

LD110345 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Army General Dmitriy Yazov, USSR minister of defense, who is visiting Poland. Jozef Baryla, Army General Florian Siwicki, USSR Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov, as well as other members of the leaderships of both states' Defense Ministries took part in the meeting.

French-Pologne Society Official Visits

LD110414 Warsaw PAP in English 1840 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10—Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary, received here today Chairman of the France-Pologne Society William Caruchet, popular French social activist, the author of a book about contemporary Poland issued in 1985, who is paying a visit to Poland following an invitation from the Polish-French Friendship Society.

Caruchet briefed Czyrek on the society's actions for consolidation of Polish-French friendship. During the talk the sides pointed out that it is necessary and possible to widen bilateral cooperation.

Nicaraguan Ambassador on Peace Accord

AU101041 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Sep 87 p

[Interview with Fanor Herrera, Nicaraguan ambassador to Poland, by Danuta Walewska: "We Have Believed That Peace Is Possible" — Warsaw, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Walewska] What does the signing of the peace agreement in Guatemala mean to Nicaragua?

[Herrera] This has been a step on the road to reducing tension in our region and achieving peace. All Central American countries realize that their normal development is only possible when there is peace and no outside interference. If the Guatemala plan is implemented, Nicaragua may exist the way we envisaged when our revolution was victorious — with a multiparty political system, mixed economy, and nonaligned foreign policy.

All Central American countries possess similar interests. Unfortunately, there are elements that prevent a closer rapprochement. Misunderstandings have most frequently been caused by U.S. pressure, so today's situation is nothing new. But Central American countries have united themselves in the past, and we have achieved satisfactory results. We should learn from this lesson, and by remembering our own experience we understand the need to sit down at the negotiating table. We need dialogue. The best proof of this need is the fact that regional interests were placed above parochial interests in Guatemala.

[Walewska] The result of the Guatemala meeting came as a surprise to the world. It has been suggested that the American Administration personally helped bring about the agreement by announcing its own peace plan the day before.

[Herrera] Ronald Reagan's plan is another feature of U.S. Government policy vis-a-vis our countries. The American Administration has set itself the task of destroying the Sandinist revolution, and U.S. policy vis-a-vis our region does not match at all the times in which we citizens of the five Central American republics are living. No one occupied himself with Reagan's plan in Guatemala; it simply appeared unrealistic, whereas the result of the meeting itself was a surprise. But no one was surprised that Nicaragua had signed the agreement. The greatest surprise was the stance of other central American countries. But this was a surprise for the observers from outside, not for us. We are well aware that we can act jointly. If tension arises because of some situation, we ourselves try to reach agreement. This desire to act jointly was present in Guatemala, and the presidents displayed a creative attitude that led to today's results. We wish to improve the diplomatic and economic relations between our countries. Together we want to fight inflation and overcome our debts.. No country can do this on its own.

Therefore, during the summit we showed that there already is a political rapprochement. With the U.S. Government's constructive support, our region's problems, including economic ones, would cease to exist. But instead we are being pushed toward war; the U.S. Government is providing military aid for such a war and money for weapons. Such a situation only leads to the further impoverishment of our region.

[Walewska] The Contras wish to talk to the Sandinist government, but Managua rejects their proposals. Why?

[Herrera] We realize that it is the American Administration that is guiding the counterrevolution. The commander in chief of the Contras is President Reagan — he has said so himself many times, it is not our idea. So we believe that if dialogue with the counterrevolution comes about, we will be able to talk only to the American Administration. We have expressed such a desire many times, but the United States broke off the talks in Manzanillo, Mexico. Instead, they are training, supporting, and financing the counterrevolution. President Reagan is gaining funds for the Contras and supporting them in Congress. He is making sure that the counterrevolution continues and conducts aggression vis-a-vis Nicaragua. During meetings with the U.S. President, the counterrevolutionaries receive instructions and encouragement to struggle. That is why we can only talk to President Reagan about the counterrevolution.

[Walewska] Did Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto not make a statement several days ago that Nicaragua would not be able to implement the Guatemala agreements unless the United States stopped giving aid to the contras?

[Herrera] One of the points of the Guatemala agreement speaks about an end to outside help and a ceasefire, but not a single point speaks of dialogue between the Nicaraguan Government and the counterrevolutionaries. Our foreign minister wanted to say that we are making a great

effort to implement the agreements, and international society is our witness. But it will not be possible to implement them if the United States does not stop helping the counterrevolution. A country under attack has the right to defend itself. The United States does not respect the desire of our countries — maneuvers are now starting in Honduras. For the United States, the Guatemala agreement does not exist.

[Walewska] Ambassador, are you an optimist or a pessimist?

[Herrera] We Nicaraguans are always optimists. We know the good will of other Central American countries in the overcoming of difficulties. So if we have already achieved more than we expected, we can go even further and achieve peace. This is still very difficult and does not fill us with euphoria or romanticism. For me, being an optimist means being a realist. And today, being a realist, I believe in peace.

Baryla Addresses Rally in Lithuania

AU110905 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 87 p 5

[Report on speech by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 5 September Lithuanian-Polish friendship rally in Veisiejai, Lithuania]

[Text] J. Baryla extended to the rally greetings from the PZPR Central Committee and from Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and said that the wish to jointly honor the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, a momentous event in mankind's history, had rallied Polish and Lithuanian participants in the vicinity of the border that now so closely unites the Polish and Lithuanian peoples.

The ideas of the October Revolution are being continued in a modern way by the process of restructuring that was mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress. This restructuring is a creative result of the Leninist idea of revolutionary changes accommodating the challenges facing socialism on the eve of the 21st century.

Noting that Poland fully identifies itself with M. Gorbachev's peaceful initiatives, J. Baryla said that this identification was most fully attested to by Poland's recent stand on the most crucial issues of the struggle for peace—a stand known in the world as the Jaruzelski Plan. This means that we are now in the midst of the same great changes and are making our own contributions to them.

Direct contacts with party echelons and organizations, local authorities, work forces of cooperating plants, and individual citizens are the most essential and valuable forms of our cooperation. Poland's relations with Soviet Lithuania, which continue to develop to an increasing extent, are of crucial importance for strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. This is natural if we consider that the fates of our peoples have strongly coincided on many occasions in history.

PZPR Poliburo Discusses Annual Plan

LD110409 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 9—The PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday acquainted itself with the implementation of the Central Annual Plan with special attention paid to the qualitative transformations in the economy. The tasks of the Central Annual Plan of quantative character are for the most part in line with the plan. On the other hand, the qualitative changes are not taking place at an equal rate and proceed too slow in many fields.

It was stressed that the above-plan increased in industrial production did not take place in all branches. The results in housing construction were critically assessed. They are lower compared with the level from last year. The plan in housing construction was fulfilled in barely 38 percent in the first seven months of the year.

The improvement in economic effectiveness in many fields is manifestation of positive qualitative changes. The pressure exerted by enterprises to increase employment has subsided. Higher productivity was a decisive factor of the growth in industrial output. Material-consumption and import-intensity are falling according to the provisions of the Central Annual Plan. The improvement in energy-consumption is, however, unsatisfactory. The utilization of fixed assets is far from optimal. Also, the interest shown by enterprises in the quality of their products and technical and organizational progress is unsatisfactory.

The very high remunerations paid out to increase productivity have bore an impact on, among other things, a recurrence of inflationary phenomena. Too low discipline in constructing turn-key investment installations and the ongoing trend to disperse resources in this field are negatively influencing internal equilibrium.

External balance has been improved significantly. A high increase in exports, especially to hard-currency countries, has made it possible for Poland to achieve trade surplus.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau acquainted itself with information on supplies of the key raw materials and materials for the economy. Above-plan supplies of coal, heating fuel, brown coal, coke and gas bore a significant impact on the shaping of positive indexes in the implementation of the supply plan in the first half of the year. At the same time there were shortages of numerous raw materials and materials caused by lower than planned output of raw material-material branches and lower imports.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the situation in agriculture, first and foremost with the course of the harvest and preparations for the autumn seed time.

This year's harvest was the most difficult one in the last several dozen years. Despite very unfavourable weather the harvest in general proceeded efficiently thanks to the big commitment of farmers and the technical teams as well as better supplies of equipment and its preparation.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with information on the meeting of the CC economic secretaries of the fraternal parties of CMEA-MEMBER countries in Sofia and approved the activities of the PUWP delegation which took part in it.

The Political Bureau stressed the principled stance of the party and the deep interest of Poland in restructuring integration mechanisms, CMEA structures and bodies, the further intensification of cooperation and especially in deepening direct ties between economic and scientific-technical organizations. Poland is striving to create new mechanisms of integration tying planned principles of cooperation with a radical increase in the role of economic instruments.

The Political Bureau pointed to the strict connection between the economic reform being pursued in Poland and the processes of restructuring and transformations in the management of the economy in the Soviet Union and other CMEA member countries. The meeting was an important impulse for the preparations for the 43rd session of the CMEA.

Glowczyk Discusses Reform With Students

LD110405 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept, 10—Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk met today with a group of young people staying in Rozalin, outside Warsaw, at one of the "21st Avant Garde" camps for students of various university centres.

The talk dealt, among other things, with the economic reform. According to Glowczyk, the economic reform does not depend solely on economic mechanisms, but also knowledge and human habits. The idea of the reform lies also in the fact that it is a kind of social agreement on modes of working, functioning in definite structures. We must arrive at an agreement, reconcile with the fact that in order to reach an improvement we must also suffer. This is very hard and sad because to many people it means a departure from "primitive socialism", that is, equal part to everyone, he said.

The discussion shifted to an issue of employment in line with one's education. There are no ways to ensure employment suiting one's qualifications. Social demand is changing, some professions will be fading away, some people will have to adjust their qualifications. Young people should bear these issues in mind, Jan Glowczyk said.

Trade Minister Speaks on Economic Reform

AU082026 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5-6 Sep 87 p 3

[Interview with Andrzej Wojcik, PPR minister of foreign trade, by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "How Foreign Trade Can Be Improved" — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Bartoszewicz] The theses concerning the second stage of the economic reform deal rather briefly with the subject of economic cooperation with foreign countries. What concrete steps are being planned so that trade really becomes trade and not just an "exchange of surpluses?"

[Wojcik] The ministry recently drew up a series of very concrete proposals on this subject and submitted them to Deputy Premier Z. Sadowski, who is coordinating the whole range of government activities connected with the introduction of the second stage of the economic reform. We are proposing quite radical changes in institutional regulations, and, in particular, a fundamental departure from the remnants of "manual steering" in favor of strictly parameter-type solutions.

[Bartoszewicz] That sounds very fine, but what will this look like in actual practice. It is true that we have a group of "concession holders," that is, industrial or service enterprises that have been granted the right to conclude export-import agreements independently. However, 90 percent of trade is still conducted by enterprises or foreign trade companies that specialize in certain categories of goods.

[Wojcik] We intend to radically relax these goods concessions. The principle we wish to introduce is one of real freedom of choice for foreign trade producers. We have already — on 1 July — lifted a whole series of restrictions in this area and on 1 January, 1988 we will introduce complete freedom of choice with regard to trading partners. Foreign trade companies should compete among themselves for the attention of producers! An exception will be made for a small group of commodities that are of strategic importance for the national economy (for example, grain or crude oil); they will continue to come under a concession monopoly. Special foreign trade agencies will be set up for the purpose of providing services to small and medium-sized exporters, and regional agencies will be set up to service exports and imports for producers in a given region.

[Bartoszewicz] So, they will all be able to do anything that is not forbidden by law. However, do you realize that a significant number of producers of goods that are exported feel that there is still a gulf separating industry and foreign trade. This gulf has not been eliminated by the creation of foreign trade companies in which industrial enterprises are shareholders. It is believed that this is because the influence of shareholders on the operation of these companies is not very great, as 51 percent of shares are owned by the state treasury represented by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

[Wojcik] Yes, I realize this. That is why we intend to sell a significant number of the state treasury's shares in these companies to producers, who will receive most of their initial capital (70-80 percent of it) thanks to this. In addition, to leave no room for doubt, we, as a ministry, wish to stop representing the state treasury in these companies. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will transfer the remaining shares to state holding companies or banks, which will represent the state treasury. It is a question of departing from "manual steering" in favor of economic parameters.

[Bartoszewicz] Good, but not all producers will be satisfied with companies as a solution. Some of them have been thinking about concessions for a long time. However, current requirements for receiving such concessions have been very high. Few producers can show that exports account for more than 25 percent of their output...

[Wojcik] ... or exports worth Z1 billion, but you will admit that Z1 billion in 1987 is not what Z1 billion was in 1982, when the law was passed. Besides, we intend to liberalize these "threshold" requirements further and we are preparing a draft amendment to the February 1982 law that is aimed at achieving this.

[Bartoszewicz] Even the best possible organization is not a substitute for economic motivation and that is clearly insufficient. Let us just take exchange rates as an example: Council of Ministers Directive 34 of 23 March 1987 is supposed to ensure that at least 80 percent of exports to both payments areas are profitable. However, in reality...

[Wojcik] ... in June and July of this year it ensured that this was the case with more than 70 percent of exports to the second payments area. Everyone should observe what is already in force. However, let us remember exchange rate functions are to be conducted in a "fluid" way, and that one-shot large devaluations of the zloty are to be avoided. Using this approach, we should hit the 80 percent mark by the end of this year.

[Bartoszewicz] However, can we really employ this concept of profitabiltiy when the system of official prices is still in force in many cases in the foreign trade field? This particularly applies to imports from the first payments area.

[Wojcik] That is why we also envisage a full transition to contractual prices as quickly as possible. In the period leading up to the attainment of economic equilibrium, these prices will be based on transactional prices. Official prices will only apply to basic agricultural and foodstuff products. The prices of basic raw materials that are imported — irrespective of where they come from — will be based on prices paid in the second payments area in a consistent manner. This will make it possible to apply real economic criteria in the production and trade spheres based on a unified system of financial accounting. I would also add that the prices of manufactured goods, especially of consumer goods imported from CMEA countries, should become an active instrument for determining prices in the domestic market, as well as an anti-inflationary instrument. It is a matter of making our producers reduce the rate at which costs are growing. This will, of course, mean that the customs system will have to assume an entirely new role.

Miodowicz Addresses Jastrzebie Miners

AU081321 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The Jastrzebie agreements, dealing with such important matters for workers as working hours, work safety and hygiene, and health and environmental protection, form the cornerstone of our trade union activity, said Alfred Miodowicz, OPZZ chairman, during a meeting in Jastrzebie on 4 September. A. Miodowicz was the guest of miners of the "July Manifesto" coal mine on that day. Together with Rajmund Moric, chairman of the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions, he laid flowers at an obelisk commemorating the social contract concluded 7 years ago, after which he visited a health center and one of the miners hostels belonging to this coal mine.

There was a meeting with the trade union aktivs of workplaces belonging to the Rybnik-Jastrzebie Mining Guild and other signatories of the contract. Waclaw Martyniuk, OPZZ deputy chairman, discussed the economic reform. The trade union movement is in favor of it, but only under one condition, he said. Whatever the reform does, it must not affect the standard of living of working people. Research conducted by the Trade Union Research and Analysis Center shows that in the first half of this year, real wages in the state economy (also taking purchases of liquor and tobacco into account) fell by over 2 percent, and that the greatest fall in real wages occurred in mining — over 6 percent. And yet congressional resolutions say that the standard of living of working people is to be maintained at the present level at least. He recalled, among other things, that consultations on the law on factory wage systems are due to start after 20 September. For miners, these systems are the basis of a wages agreement. After 3 years of effort, 75-80 percent of trade union postulates have finally been taken into account in the draft law on collective agreements and accompanying legislation.

Detailed questions on the increase in old age and invalidity pensions, the second stage of the reform, the miners charter, costs of recreation for miners, and so on were asked by, among others, Marian Kaps, a retired miner from the "July Manifesto" coal mine; and Zdzislaw Piter and Mieczyslaw Dudek from the "Transgor" mine in Rybnik. They were answered by representatives of the OPZZ and miners trade union federation, who also informed at length about OPZZ activity in this sphere.

Next, A. Miodowicz spoke. He stressed that the second economic reform stage theses must provide a complete answer to the question about the purpose and path of the changes. Only then can we fully mobilize ourselves to implement these changes. Our objective is to increase the Polish family's prosperity and strengthen the country. According to our analyses, one can reform the economy without having to reduce the population's standard of living. All these chances have to be used. We believe that the theses say too little about the protection of employment, health, and the environment. A. Miodowicz also related to the important problem of housing construction. He presented the difficulties in this sphere, as well as the work of the OPZZ and trade union movement involving the formation of construction of companies and efforts to break the monopoly of housing cooperatives. He also recalled that a deputies bill concerning a workers vacation fund had been placed before the Sejm.

Czyrek Attends PRON Voivodship Seminar

LD110412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] A 3-day seminar of chairmen of PRON voivodship councils, in which members of the National Council are participating, is taking place in Warsaw. The subject of the meeting is programmatic and organizational tasks arising from the political, social, and economic situation in the country. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the National Council, presented ideological and social aspects of the socialist renewal at today's meeting.

Further on Kenyan President's Visit

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU0811830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1987 — The president of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi, paid a courtesy call on the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, at the State Council Palace, on Tuesday afternoon.

The atmosphere of the meeting of the two presidents preceding the official talks was one of warm cordiality, in line with the growing good friendly and cooperative ties between the two states and peoples.

Dinner With Ceausescu

AU082025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1987 — The president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, gave an official dinner in honour of President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi at the State Council Palace, on Tuesday, September 8.

The guests to the dinner included full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the party's Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Government, heads of central institutions.

The officials accompanying the Kenyan head of state on his visit to Romania took part.

During the dinner, the atmosphere of which was one of warm cordiality and friendship, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi proposed toasts which were followed with interest.

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU091013 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 87 pp 1-2

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast" at dinner for Kenyan president Daniel Arap Moi in Bucharest on 8 September]

[Text] Dear Mr President of the Republic of Kenya, Distinguished guests from the Republic of Kenya, Comrades and friends,

I take great pleasure in greeting you as guests of the Socialist Republic of Romania and also warmly welcome you to our country.

Your visit is an expression of the positive course of the Romanian-Kenyan friendly and cooperative links, of the common wish to confer ever broader dimensions on them. This is your first visit to Romania and our first summit meeting, so we would like the visit to stand out as a reference point between Romania and Kenya.

During the visit and the talks we started today we would like to find new ways and means of strengthening and developing relations, more particularly our mutually advantageous cooperation and collaboration in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas of mutual interest, on the basis of long-term understandings and accords which should give them stability and perspective. This fully meets the aspirations for progress and free development of our countries and peoples, and makes an outstanding contribution to the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Your visit to Romania is an opportunity to know something of the Romanian people's work and achievements in the years of socialism, its concerns to attain the goals of the current 1986-1990 five-year plan, which will take Romania to a higher stage as a medium-developed socialist country and provide for a new quality of the entire nation's work and life.

Aware that the implementation of the development programmes we have set to ourselves, our own future — just as the future of all peoples — can be guaranteed only by peace; we actively militate for the firm assertion in the international life of a policy of cooperation, security, and understanding among peoples, for the exclusion of war from the life of mankind.

The current international situation — which continues to be particularly serious and complex — calls for a rethinking of the peace and war questions. In today's conditions when, as a result of the arms race, huge arsenals of nuclear arms and weapons of mass destruction have been amassed throughout the world, a world war is unconceivable, as it would virtually mean a nuclear disaster, which would lead to the annihilation of life itself on our planet. That is why we believe that the cardinal issue of our age is the cessation of the arms race and a resolute passage to disarmament — nuclear first of all — the safeguarding of the foremost right of peoples and individuals to peace and life, to free and dignified existence. In this spirit, Romania has welcomed and supported the Soviet Union's proposals for a phased-out elimination of all nuclear weapons, until the year 2000. We stand for agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on a passage to the reduction of nuclear weapons down to their complete elimination. In context, we believe that, with the proposals made so far as a basis, an appropriate agreement can and should be reached on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Europe and Asia. This requires that the other states as well — and I think first of all of the states of Europe where the largest arsenals of such mass destruction weapons are — work more resolutely and renounce everything that might prevent the conclusion of an accord.

Romania has most firmly declared for a cut in conventional weapons and military expenses — which have hit the one-trillion dollar mark this year — and for the use of the huge funds and resources thus saved to ensure all peoples' economic and social progress, more particularly

to assist the developing countries' efforts for progress. As a matter of fact, our country decided last year, in a national referendum in which virtually all people took part, to unilaterally reduce its arms, troops and military spending by five per cent, thus asserting its will and determination to work unabatedly for disarmament and peace.

We consistently work for a broad cooperation among the countries in our geographical area, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of good neighbourliness, peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and of foreign troops and military bases. We support the creation of denuclearized zones in northern and central Europe, just as on other continents.

Concomitantly with disarmament measures, efforts and activity could be stepped up toward a negotiated settlement of all interstate disputed issues, for the renunciation of the use and threat of force in international relations. Moreover we think that efforts should be intensified to achieve a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East. Of great importance in this respect would be the calling of an international conference, under the aegis of the United Nations organization, to be attended by all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization — as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — as well as Israel.

We also think that without delay an end should be put to the Iran-Iraq war and a passage should be made to the political, negotiated settlement of the problems between the two countries. We most firmly speak for the withdrawal of the warships of the United States of America from the Gulf area, for the renunciation of any act that could lead to an escalation of the conflict. In general, all seas and oceans should be open to international navigation, and serve collaboration and peace.

Socialist Romania actively supports and expresses their full solidarity with the African peoples' fight for the complete elimination of colonialism, the consolidation of national independence and their free development on the path of economic and social progress. We believe that the organization of African unity has a significant role to play in this respect, as it can make a direct contribution to strengthening the unity of action of all the states of the continent, to understanding and peaceful collaboration among all nations.

We support the Namibian people's just fight, under the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] leadership, for the independence of Namibia. We resolutely condemn the apartheid by the racist regime of South Africa and urge the cessation of all repressive acts against that country's majority population, and of the hostile acts against sovereign and independent neighbour countries.

Our country consistently militates for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, an equitable solution to the foreign debt issue, which is an ever heavier burden to the developing countries. Wherefore we state for the convening of an international conference, under the aegis of the United Nations Organization, attended by both the developing and the developed nations on an equal footing with a view to reaching understandings that should pave the way for the establishment of new relations in the international economic life, based on full equality and equity; that would favour the faster progress of all countries, of those lagging behind first of all; and that would guarantee world economic stability.

The resolution of the complex issues of our age calls for an equal participation of all states in the international life, more particularly of the small- and medium-sized, developing and nonaligned countries, which make up the large majority of the world's states and are directly interested in a collaboration, independence and peace policy.

Moreover, we believe that the United Nations Organization, along with other international bodies, should play a growing role in the democratization of the international life and in the ensurance of world peace and understanding. It is our belief that, notwithstanding the very complex and grave international situation, there are forces in the world which, by taking action in concert — I think of the large majority of the peoples of the world — can prevent the deterioration of the international life, end the arms race, impose disarmament, and ensure peace. This requires that we should do all we can to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among all the peoples of the world.

Convinced that your visit to Romania, as well as our talks and understandings will go down as a major moment in the development of the ties between our two countries, let me toast:

- the progress and prosperity of the friendly Kenyan people,

- the continual strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between our two countries and peoples,

- peace and collaboration worldwide,

- your good health, Mr.President,

- the good health of you all.

Talks Conclude

AU091817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, September 9, 1987 — Official talks concluded in Bucharest on September 9 between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya.

In the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the two presidents continued in the last round of talks the exchange of views on the

development of the collaboration between Romania and Kenya, as well as in connection with current aspects of the international political life.

The two countries' foreign ministers reported on the conclusions they reached during the working meetings on the ways and means to develop on long term the economic and technological cooperation and the commercial exchanges between Romania and Kenya, in keeping with the summit understandings.

At the close of the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi emphasized with satisfaction the fruitful character of the visit, of the dialogue conducted in Bucharest these days, that, through its results, goes down as a special moment in the Romanian-Kenyan relations. It was appreciated that the understandings reached would ensure the further expansion and consolidation of friendly relations between Romania and Kenya, on a political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other planes. The fact was stressed that the multilateral development of the collaboration between the two countries fully accorded with both peoples' aspirations after progress and also accounted for an important contribution to the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

Likewise, the determination of Romania and Kenya was reiterated to collaborate ever more closely in the world arena, at the UN and other international fora, to actively participate in the settlement of mankind's complex issues in the peoples' interests, to campaign for the firm assertion of the policy of detente and disarmament, for the establishment of a climate of peace, security, confidence and collaboration in Europe, Africa and the world over.

In connection with the results of the visit, of the Romanian-Kenyan summit talks a joint communique was endorsed which is to be released [sentence as received].

Trade Agreement Signed

AU091749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1703 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, September 9, 1987 — Ioan Totu, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Zachary Onyonka, Kenyian minister of foreign affairs, signed on September 9 in Bucharest a program-agreement on long-term development of economic and technological cooperation and commerce between the socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Kenya.

The document stipulates the actions to be taken for the amplification of de bilateral [as received] economic collaboration, especially in industry, mining, geology, timber working, transport and telecommunications, agriculture, as well as for the expansion and diversification of the commercial exchanges.

Visit to Bucharest Establishments

AU091748 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1630 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, September 9, 1987 — Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, the other officials accompanying him, visited Bucharest on September 9.

They called at the building sites of social and urban development projects that offered them the image of a town in full development and modernization. Arresting the attention in particular were the vast and complex development of the Dimbovita River, the large architectural developments and the Bucharest underground.

President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi and the officials on his party then called at the Research Institute for Cereal and Technical Crops at Fundulea, getting to know telling aspects of the agricultural development in Romania. The Kenyan president appreciated the institute's activity, the results scored by Romanian agriculturists. They also visited the Institute of Research, Design and Technological Engineering for Agricultural Mechanization at Baneasa, the Bucharest Machine-Tool and Plant Enterprise that offered the guests the opportunity to know the technical level attained by the Romanian industry, to analyze some possibilities it offered for cooperation with Kenya. The Kenyan president expressed the wish to send young workers and engineers for specialization in that modern unit.

The distinguished guest recorded his appreciation of the machine-builders in Romania in the respective enterprises' visitors' books.

Visit to State Farm

AU101128 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1053 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1987—Thursday morning, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi, visited a state farm near Bucharest.

The president of the Republic of Kenya was presented [shown] a 100-hectare maize field cultivated with "Fundulea-420" hybrid which yields a 27,000 kg/hectare cob output. The distinguished guest was highly appreciative of the concern of the experts of Romanian agriculture to successfully apply the results of scientific research. Likewise, the Kenyan president expressed the wish that experts in his country benefit from Romanian experience in agriculture.

Seen Off By Ceausescu

AU101402 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1338 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/09/1987—Thursday, September 10, the president of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich arap Moi, concluded the official goodwill visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The official ceremony of the departure of the Kenyan head of state took place at the Otopeni airport.

A military guard presented arms. The state anthems of the Republic of Kenya and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Daniel Toroitich arap Moi reviewed the guard of honour.

The president of the Republic of Kenya, the other guests parted from the Romanian officials come to the airport to see them off. Present were members of the State Council and of the Government, Romania's ambassador to Kenya, generals, other officials.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Daniel Toroitich arap Moi warmly parted. The Kenyan head of state keenly thanked for the hospitality extended to him, for the fruitful results of the talks conducted with Romania's president, for the opportunity to visit important economic and social units in Romania.

Through its results, the Romania visit of the president of the Republic of Kenya goes down as an important moment of the development of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries and peoples, as a substantial contribution to international peace and cooperation.

Leaders Mark DPRK National Day

Hold Meeting

AU071937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 7 Sep 7 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/09/1987 — A festive meeting in marking the 39th foundation anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was organized by the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP and the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association at the Bucharest Fine Mechanics Enterprise, on Monday, September 7.

The attendance included executives of the foreign ministry, party and state activists, representatives of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association, numerous working people.

Members of the Bucharest Embassy of the DPR of Korea and of the visiting delegation of the Korean-Romanian Friendship Association were present.

Victor Nicolaescu, director of the Fine Mechanics Enterprise, and Cho Yong-kuk, Bucharest ambassador of the DPR of Korea, spoke of the significance of the celebrated event. After recalling the Korean people's staunch fight against foreign oppression, for freedom and independence, the speakers enlarged upon the efforts made by the working people in the DPR of Korea in the years since the proclamation of the Republic, upon the successes scored in the development of industry and agriculture, in raising the working people's living standards. Emphasis was also placed on the Korean people's struggle for the attainment of its aspirations after peaceful and independent reunification of the homeland.

Referring to the fine relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity established between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the DPR of Korea, the speakers pointed to the decisive role of the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the continued development and collaboration in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Message to DPRK Premier

AU101054 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep p 3

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, on the 39th anniersary of the proclamation of the DPRK. The cable conveys comradely greetings and warmest congratulations and expresses the conviction that relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our countries will develop and diversify at a more sustained rate. The cable also wishes the Korean premier increasingly greater successes in his activity aimed at the homeland's peaceful and independent unification.

Message to DPRK Premier

AU101054 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep p 3

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Bucharest Cocktail Party Held

AU082022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1987 — Bucharest ambassador Cho Yong-kuk gave a cocktail party preceded by a film gala on September 8, in marking the 39th proclamation anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, deputy chairmen of the

Grand National Assembly and of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, members of the government, executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of other ministries and central institutions, of the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association, representatives of mass and public organizations, generals and senior officers, men of culture and art, newsmen.

Relations Reviewed

AU081658 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1444 GMT 8 Sep

["Romania-DPR of Korea; Friendly and Cooperative Ties" — AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1987 — The national day of the DPR of Korea on September 9 — the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic — is another opportunity to look back on the close friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Korean people.

The friendship, cooperation and solidarity established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party, between the Romanian people and the Korean people have become traditional. They are founded on the understandings that Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song made during their frequent meetings, on the two leaders' good personal relationship and friendship. In keeping with the top-level decisions, and in consideration of the growing potential of the national economies of the two countries, economic cooperation has expanded, and so have goods exchanges, cooperation in production and production specialization. An example to that effect is the woodworking combine in Pyongyang — the fruit of the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Of outstanding significance for the further intensification and growth of the relationship between the two countries is the treaty of friendship and collaboration that the two state leaders signed in 1975, adding to which are the joint declaration of 1978, the long-term agreement on developing the economic and technical-scientific cooperation until the year 2000, the agreement on goods exchanges and payments over 1986-1990 and an aide-memoire on the growth of the economic relationship between the two countries — all of which were signed at the highest level in 1985. Sustained efforts were agreed further to be made and strongly increase trade and cooperation in production, to give them stability by setting them on a long-term basis and on mutual advantage, in line with the increasingly greater potential of the two countries in full growth. For that purpose, greater attention is to be paid to finding new ways and means of broadening the framework of economic cooperation in mining, machine-building, construction materials, chemical engineering, transport, ocean fishing, and other areas of common interest. Furthermore, the relations in science, culture and other areas have been growing to help a better mutual knowledge, bringing the two countries closer to each other and strengthening their friendship.

The positions that Romania and the DPR of Korea have on the the major problems confronting mankind today are identical: They favour an end to the arms race, the nuclear arms race more particularly, general and complete disarmament, the dissolution of the opposed military blocs, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the dismantlement of all foreign military bases, the creation of zones of peace free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans, in Europe, North-East Asia the Pacific and other parts of the world, the cessation of all actions pursuing the militarization of space.

Romania backs the just fight of the Korean people for foreign troops withdrawal and is against the attempts to create two Koreas, it supports the peaceful independent reunification of the fatherland and the proposals for a confederate Democratic Republic of Korea and for tripartite talks that the DPR of Korea put forth, to lessen tension in the Korean peninsula, and find a peaceful and democratic solution to the Korean problem.

The two countries firmly stand for the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations, for the settlement of all conflicts and disputes among states politically, by way of negotiations, it backs the consolidation of the national independence of Asian, African and Latin American countries in view of their self-reliant development; they favour firm measures for a global solution to be found to the underdevelopment problems, including the developing countries' foreign debts that are an obstacle to their economic and social progress, as well as a new international economic order.

Ceausescu Sends Birthday Message to Zhivkov

AU071559 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 87 p 5

[Congratulatory message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the SR of Romania, to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on his birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia

Dear Comrade Zhivkov,

Your birthday gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you sincere congratulations, warm, friendly greetings, and best wishes for health and personal happiness and for new and ever greater successes in the activity you carry out for building the developed socialist society in Bulgaria and for ensuring well-being and prosperity for the neighboring and friendly Bulgarian people.

I express my belief that the friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop and strengthen, in accordance with the understandings we have reached during our meetings

and talks, for the well-being of the Romanian and Bulgarian people and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

National Day of Bulgaria Marked

Leaders Send Message

AU101055 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 87 p 5

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and from Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the National Day of Bulgaria]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia

Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, we convey warm greetings to you, to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to the friendly Bulgarian people on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The achievement of the revolutionary act on 9 September 1944 opened up the path for deep socioeconomic changes and for building a new system in your homeland.

The outstanding results achieved by the Bulgarian people, under the BCP's leadership, in their socioeconomic development and in ensuring the flourishing of science and culture are well known and appreciated in our country.

We highly appreciate the favorable development of the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries. We express our belief that these relations will further develop, in the spirit of our talks and of the understandings we reached during our frequent meetings, for the well-being of the Romanian and Bulgarian people and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the Balkans, and of understanding and detente throughout the world.

We take the opportunity of your National Day to convey to you, to the Communists, and to all the Bulgarian people wishes for new successes in implementing the 13th BCP Congress decisions on building the socialist society.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Craiova Holds Meeting

AU072020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1987 — On Monday, September 7, a festive meeting was held at Craiova to mark the 34th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Representatives of the local party and state bodies, of the mass and public organizations and many workers of the county seat's enterprises and institutions took part.

The meeting was addressed by Marius Cojocaru, secretary of the Dolj County RCP Committee, chairman of the County Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Romania, who spoke about the significance of the observance and the Bulgarian people's achievements in economic and social development.

Emphasizing the traditional friendly and cooperation between the two neighbour states and peoples, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, the speakers referred to the outstanding importance of the Nicolae Ceausescu-Todor Zhivkov meetings and talks for the manifold growth of their bilateral coop[illegible]ation to mutual benefit, for the cause of socialism, [illegible] and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the wo[illegible]

PRC Trade Official Visits

Meets Ceausescu

AU101823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, Agerpres, 10/9/1987—Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received on September 10 Lu Dong, chairman of the State Committee for Economy of the People's Republic of China, chairman for his country of the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission on Economic and Technological Development.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and best wishes from the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of China.

Thanking, the leader of the RCP and Romanian state addressed in turn to Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian a warm salute and best wishes of success in the entire activity.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the relations of close collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples that recorded lately a positive, continuously upward course, as a result of the understandings and accords reached during summit meetings and talks held in Bucharest and Beijing, that opened up every time new prospects to the Romanian-Chinese collaboration on multiple planes. It was also assessed that broad possibilities were at hand for the expansion and deepening of the collaboration between Romania and People's China on an economic, technical-scientific and other planes of mutual interest. In that frame, stress was laid on the important role incumbent upon the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission on Economic and Technological Collaboration in the establishment of the ways and means of action for the further development of the cooperation between Romania and People's China, to the benefit of both peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of socialism and peace.

During the talks they also approached aspects of the world political life, highlighting the fact that under the current international circumstances that continue to be very grave and complex, it was more necessary than ever to intensify all peoples' efforts for the halting of the arms race and a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the settlement of all inter-state disputed issues by peaceful, negotiated means, for the building of a climate of peace and security in the world, of understanding and broad collaboration.

The interview was attended by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission, other officials.

Angelo Miculescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing, and Wang Jingyiang [spelling as received], Bucharest ambassador of People's China, were present.

Protocol Signed

AU102033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1842 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/9/1987—The session of the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission on Economic and Technological Collaboration came to an end on September 10, in Bucharest.

The evolution of the economic relations between Romania and China was analyzed and new ways and means were established, in the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached during the summit Romanian-Chinese dialogue, meant to help further developing the economic, technological and scientific collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest. Starting from the mutual wish to expand and diversify the bilateral goods exchanges in keeping with the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies in full tide of development and modernization, and measures were established for the intensification of cooperation in extractive industry, machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, light industry, food industry, timber and building materials.

At the end of the proceedings, the chairmen for the two countries of the commission, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Lu Dong, chairman of the State Committee for Economy of the People's Republic of China, signed the protocol of the session.

Egyptian Parliamentary Delegation Visits

AU071947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1847 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/9/1987 — Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on Monday, September 7, the parliamentary delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed by Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly, who pay a visit to Romania as guests of the Grand National Assembly.

The speaker of the People's Assembly handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu and conveyed a warm salute and best wishes from Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The guest thanked for the interview and appreciated the results scored by the Romanian people in its socioeconomic development.

Thanking for the message and for the good wishes, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt a cordial salute and wishes of new successes in his entire activity.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the multilateral Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship and collaboration, on the decisive role of the summit dialogue in their continuous development and consolidation. The wish was expressed to expand and diversify these relations to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations. In that frame, the role of the parliaments in the two countries was stressed, in the amplification of the links of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

They also discussed current aspects of the international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on the occasion Romania's stand on the peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation, on the achievement of a global, durable and just peace in the region. It was pointed out that Romania declared for the organization the soonest of an international conference on the Middle East issues, with the participation of all countries concerned, including the PLO and Israel, as well as of the standing members of the Security Council.

The head of the Egyptian delegation stressed the high appreciation enjoyed by the stand of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the settlement of the Middle East issues, on the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the region.

Emphasis was also placed during the interview on the need for all countries and peoples to intensify efforts in the struggle for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear above all, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all inter-state conflicts and disputed issues, for the building of a climate of detente, collaboration and peace in the world. At the same time, the contribution was stressed that parliaments and parliamentarians the world over can and must make to the establishment of peace, understanding and broad collaboration among all nations.

Ceausescu Sends Greetings to Al-Qadhdhafi
AU041956 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Sep 87 p 3

[Message by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Mu'ammar al- Qadhdhafi, "leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah," on Libya's National Day]

[Text] To Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Tripoli,

On the occasion of your Revolution Day, I take pleasure in extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, as well as wishes for the friendly Libyan people's progress, well-being, and peace.

I express the conviction that, in the spirit of understandings reached during our meetings, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Libya will further develop, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Ceausescu Meets New Nigerian Ambassador
AU041830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/09/1987 — Friday, September 4, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Ebun Oladisun Taiwo [spelling as received] who presented his credentials as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Romania.

The presentation of credentials occasioned an exchange of salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Maj Gen Ibrahim Babangida, head of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

In his address the ambassador referred to the friendly relations between Nigeria and Romania, underlining the decisive role of top-level meetings in the continuous development and strengthening of the collaboration between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his address the positive course of the ties between the two countries and peoples, assessing that Romania's and Nigeria's socio-economic development programmes provide new possibilities and prospects to intensify the mutually advantageous cooperation and collaboration in all fields. In this framework, emphasis was placed upon the great importance of the summit dialogue for the continuous deepening and expansion of the friendly Romanian-Nigerian relations on multiple planes.

The address expresses the belief that Romania and Nigeria will further and ever closer cooperate in the world arena for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear first and foremost, for the settlement of all conflicts among states only by peaceful means, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for a policy of peace, detente and cooperation.

Ceausescu Receives Vietnamese Envoy
AU071603 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1411 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest,AGERPRES, 7/9/1987 — Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on September 7 Pham Duy Toan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Bucharest, on ending his mission to Romania.

During the interview, they highlighted the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, as well as the wish to further develop them, both on a bilateral plane and in international arena.

The Vietnamese ambassador warmly thanked for the support given by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the Romanian State Council and Government, in discharging his mission to Romania.

Ceausescu Receives New Greek Ambassador
AU041542 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1424 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/09/1987 — Friday, September 4, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Yeoryios Linardhos who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic to Romania.

The presentation of credentials occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Khristo Sartzetakis and Premier Andreas Papandreou.

The address presented by the ambassador highlights the traditional friendship and the fine links of cooperation between Romania and Greece, the wish that they further develop and become ever more fruitful for the benefit of both countries, of the transformation of the Balkans into a peace and good neighbourliness zone, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's address stresses that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece witness a steady development, in agreement with both countries' interests, in the spirit of the agreements concluded in recent years, of the understandings covenanted during the meetings with the Hellenic prime minister, highlighting the wish to intensify top-level contacts, as well as contacts between members of the two governments, personalities of the political, economic, scientific and cultural life.

The address mentions that Romania is firmly for the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in the first place, for the soonest possible conclusion of an accord on intermediate missiles on the continent and in the world. It also reiterates Romania's stance on the significance of a broad development of cooperation among all the states in the Balkans, for the transformation of the region into a zone of peace and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases. Assessing the good cooperation between Romania and Greece on an international plane, the address expresses the conviction that the two countries will further cooperate actively for the triumph of reason, of disarmament and peace worldwide.

Ceausescu Greets Departing Lebanese Envoy

AU041853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1741 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/09/1987 — Friday, September 4, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received the ambassador of Lebanon to Bucharest, Maurice Bassus, who ended his mission in Romania.

The talk held on the occasion emphasized the good friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, as well as the wish to further develop them, both bilaterally and internationally.

The Lebanese ambassador thanked for the support President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the Romanian Government granted him in fulfilling his mission in Romania.

Ceausescu Meets with Westphalia Minister

AU101825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1741 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/9/1987—Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received on September 10, Herman Heinemann, minister of labour, social and health affairs of North Rhine-Westphalia Land, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, stress was laid on the relations of many sided collaboration between Romania and West Germany, reference was made to the large possibilities existing for the development of these relations in various domains of mutual interest. Emphasis was placed on the growing course of the relations between the RCP and SPD of West Germany and the wish was expressed that these links should further grow.

During the exchange of views on problems of the world political life President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the particular role of and responsibilities incumbent on the European states, under the current international conditions, in the achievement of disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, in ensuring peace, strengthening collaboration and cooperation in the continent.

It was stressed that efforts should be concerted to reach, as soon as possible, concrete accords to contribute to cutting nuclear and conventional arms, to establishing a climate of peace, security and confidence in Europe and the world over. The importance was underscored of stepping up efforts for the conclusion of an accord between the USSR and the U.S., based on the proposals formulated by both parties, regarding the withdrawal of nuclear medium-range and operative-tactical missiles. In context, the Romanian head of state pointed out that all European states should work to remove any obstacles in the way of reaching an accord on the nuclear medium-range and operative-tactical missiles.

Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, attended the interview.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Abdic's Immunity Withdrawn

AU101212 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 87 p 1

[J. Kesic report: "Fikret Abdic Loses Delegate's Immunity"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Sep—At the recommendation of a higher public prosecutor from Bihac, Fikret Abdic, delegate of the Federal Chamber and president of the Agrokomerc management board, had his delegate's immunity withdrawn today. This decision, unanimously adopted by the delegates of the Mandate-Immunity Commission of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, means that criminal proceedings can be initiated against Abdic and that he can be arrested if the justice organs consider it to be necessary. [passage omitted]

Abdic incited, ordered, and approved the use of unbacked bills by Agrokomerc finance managers among Agrokomerc composite associated labor organizations without the establishment of debtor-creditor relations, which resulted in the issue of 8,500 bills totaling 700 billion dinars. Abdic personally exerted influence on the director of the Basic Bank of Bihac to provide a guarantee for the bills several times greater than the bank was capable of according to its short term credit potential. These bills were later discounted in several banks and work organizations across the country which enabled Agrokomerc, through this unlawful issuance of money, to acquire cash for its investments and everyday production. [passage omitted]

Bosnian SAWP Discusses Affair

AU102055 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 87 p 5

[Mirko Caric report: "Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina on Agrokomerc: Responsibility for All Participants in the Affair"]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 3 Sep—The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina reacted to the Agrokomerc affair for the first time today. Although it was known that the recall of Fikret Abdic as a delegate to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly is only a matter of formality at this moment, the discussion of the biggest postwar financial fraud nevertheless lasted 4 hours. At the conclusion, the decision to support the proposal to begin the recall procedure was unanimously adopted on the basis of a motion by the delegation of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina. [passage omitted]

The discussion at the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina today was very harsh, but some "softening" remarks were heard when well-known high officials were mentioned. The standpoints in the statements by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee were supported unreservedly, but warnings were sounded that "one should not keep to these only." [passage omitted]

The first polemics in the discussion were started by Miroslav Jancic, who said that Fikret Abdic had publicly "named" Hakija and Hamdija Pozderac. He requested that a public and written explanation be obtained from them about their possible connection with the Agrokomerc affair. He believed that their explanation would be "useful in many ways."

Jancic also requested a public statement from Hrvoje Istuk, who sat next to him, about a portion of Istuk's speech at the Kocic gathering at Stricici. He also spoke in favor of finally halting the practice of reaching agreements and decisions behind closed doors, because, as he graphically put it, we are not dealing with natural disasters, but with a catastrophic social mishap. These are my proposals for complementing the conclusions, Jancic concluded.

Ferhad Kotoric, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina, did not agree with such a conclusion. He reacted immediately by saying that one should not "negate the need for Hakija Pozderac to explain his role, for he is not a member of this organ." Kotoric was unable to fully explain this statement to the journalists gathered during the break in the session; they told him that Hakija Pozderac was a member of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Kotoric nevertheless maintained that a public explanation does not depend on that body but on Hakija Pozderac, his individual political assessment and his personal conscience.

He said that Hakija Pozderac was a member of the highest organs of the Republican Conference of the SAWP in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and if the question of his needing to make a public explanation was raised, one should also take into consideration his work in these organs and an appraisal of the possible activities by the Presidium of the Republican SAWP Conference. The impression was gained from the conversation, although it was not directly stated, that in a certain sense the responsibility of the Presidium of this sociopolitical organization was somehow excessively intertwined with the responsibility of an SFRY Presidency member [the SFRY Presidency member from Bosnia-Hercegovina is Hamdija Pozderac]. It was concluded that it is a personal matter of the high officials whether or not he should make a statement to the public.

Savo Cecur, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, also returned to this question. He believed that "it would not be good to be taken in by the provocations of Fikret Abdic, a criminal and great intriguer, who irritates the public with his schizophrenic statements."

Cecur drew attention to the fact that Hamdija Pozderac participated in the work of the latest session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina and that he presented his views there on the entire Velika Kladusa affair. We would add that it is a great pity indeed that Hamdija Pozderac, as a man and leader who knows the situation in Cazin region very well, did not make his statement public.

Ljubisa Jaksic's speech also caught the attention of those present. Spontaneously, and as he put it, carried away by the atmosphere, he was the first to draw attention to the fact that the signal about something unlawful happening in Velika Kladusa came precisely from Bosnia-Hercegovina. He did not find any justification for the Beqvvcoc Muzkoxrc managers, but he drew attention to the fact that all the partners of this large collective from all over Yugoslavia had eaten their cake, but they neglected to wash their hands.

Jaksic was of the opinion that the Stricici speech by Hrvoje Istuk, member of the LCY Central Committee, was good and that the criticism with all of its implications that was later poured on this man cannot be accepted. Istuk admitted that he was "infected" by journalistic improvisations, but the motive for his speech was just, regardless of formalistic reproaches. "I can very well understand Istuk's motives," Jaksic said. He added that in all this situation and with the great anxiousness and impatience to find the culprit, all of Bosnia-Hercegovina is again under attack. [passage omitted]

Popit Calls for Justice

AU102039 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 87 p 13

[TANJUG report: "The Arm of Justice Must Reach All Those Guilty"]

[Excerpts] Koper, 4 Sep (TANJUG)—France Popit, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, today addressed a celebration marking the Slovene Judicature Day in Koper. He spoke about about the development of the courts of justice in Slovenia and about current sociopolitical and economic problems, especially the constitutional changes, stabilization efforts, and the Agrokomerc affair. [passage omitted]

It is frightening that those directly participating in the affair, as well as those who knew about it but did nothing, are obviously not aware of the material and moral damage they have caused to our society, and therefore are not ready to resign from their responsible posts, he noted. [passage omitted]

If we really want to restore the trust of people in our economic and social system, in its political and social institutions, and among our peoples and nationalities, the arm of justice must reach all those who are connected with this affair. It is only in this way, Popit stated, that it will be possible to convince the workers of Agrokomerc, and of Bosnia-Hercegovina, that they should tighten their belts even more and thus save what can be saved.

SFRY Presidency Discussion

AU102053BelgradeBORBAin Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Sep 87 p 6

[TANJUG report: "Causes To Be Brought Out in the Open"]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)—At its session today chaired by President Lazar Mojsov, the SFRY Presidency examined the plan for its work and international activities in the coming period, and was informed about the Agrokomerc case. It was announced that the Presidency supported all the legal and sociopolitical measures taken to clarify this case and to establish responsibility for the great social damage caused by the gross violation of the law in Agrokomerc operations.

Noting that tremendous damage was inflicted by the unlawful Agrokomerc operations on the entire Yugoslav society and on the country's development, with grave consequences for the implementation of the stabilization program, the Presidency believes that the causes and consequences of the situation that has arisen must be established as urgently as possible, and that all the necessary measures for establishing the responsibility of all those who participated in this unlawful act must be definitely established.

Bearing in mind the conclusions that the FEC adopted in connection with the Agrokomerc case, the Presidency pointed out in particular the importance of the FEC conclusion that it will, in conformity with its powers and obligations, undertake measures for an even more efficient application of the law and of responsibility when laws are violated, above all in connection with the implementation of the adopted program for taking measures to eliminate irregular sources of financing.

Considering that there are various other cases of irregularities and unlawful acts in the operations of the users of social resources, the Presidency believes that all the irregular sources of creating money and of financing must be established as quickly as possible. It is necessary to understand all aspects of trading in bills of exchange, to find out possible shortcomings in the regulations on the use of bills of exchange as a means of payment, and to prepare appropriate proposals to improve existing regulations.

Bankers Without Solution

AU101507 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 87 p 1

[Z. Azdejkovic report: " 'Agrokomerc' At Auction?"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Sep—The Bosnian Executive Council's view that the republic will not provide guarantees in the search for a way to settle Agrokomerc's bills through loans was the reason for today's emergency session of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Market for Money and Securities. The bankers left the meeting further away from any solution as to how to settle payments demanded from Agrokomerc than when they arrived.

Comrades from Bosnia and Hercegovina have deceived us. We spoke to them on two occasions and received their support for all our activities in consolidating the Commercial Bank of Sarajevo and its member banks. It is true that the Executive Council did not ask for a definitive answer about guarantees, but we had heard that this was going to be the case. In essence, the proposal for providing a 192-billion-dinar loan to the Commercial Bank of Sarajevo was accepted. We also received assurances that the Bosnian Executive Council will do everything possible for the consolidation. Yesterday we asked for an official response as to whether this meant that the Bosnian Executive Council had changed its view, but as yet we have not received an answer. We do not even know whether the Commercial Bank has changed its mind about loans. This was stated by Tomaz Jancar, president of the Money Market's Excecutive Council.

It appears that all talks on a possible solution for Agrokomerc's debts have returned to where they originally were, when it looked as though a loan was already "finalized" and when we were supposed to be looking for a way to increase the credit limit of the Commercial Bank of Sarajevo.

Milutin Sretenovic described these kinds of attitudes in Bosnia and Hercegovina as "Fikretism," after Fikret, and said that talks about providing loans were almost finished.

At present we do not possess essential information; we do not now who will be the guarantor and yet we are being asked to provide a loan worth 192 billion dinars. We at the Bank of Ljubljana in Belgrade will again talk about all of this, Milutin Sretenovic said.

Representatives of the Associated Bank of Croatia conveyed their management board's view that the loan represented an increased risk. If it is difficult settle 200 billion dinars now, what will happen when a settlement of 600 billion dinars is involved later? [passage omitted]

After this session it is quite clear that bankers alone cannot find a solution for the settlement of Agrokomerc's debts. It is clear that without the help of FEC, the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and Social Accountancy Service, bankers will get tangled in their own, often contradictory interests. They left the meeting with the obligation to try to settle the debt through filing charges, which in fact means the liquidation of Agrokomerc, saying that measures must be immediately taken to prevent the alienation of the combine's property.

Executive Board Discussion

LD110431 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1837 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (TANJUG) — The Executive Board of the Association of Yugoslav Banks today assessed that bankruptcy was a safer course than financial rehabilitation in the case of Agrokomerc, the agri-industrial complex in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina which has issued uncovered promissory notes worth a total of at least 300 million dollars.

The opinion that the creditor-banks should first sue Agrokomerc in a bid to recover their losses predominated at the session of the association's Executive Board today.

The Executive Board also [words indistinct] on changes in the Yugoslav banking and credit system and established that changes in the respective area were indispensable. It, however, observed that many of the changes would not be possible until changes were introduced in the Federal Constitution. The Executive Board of the Association of Yugoslav Banks pointed out that changes in the banking and credit system would not mean much unless the entire national economy was directed to a market economy.

Serbian LC Condemn Paracin Barracks' Tragedy

LD110419 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 10 (TANJUG)—The accountability of all whose negligence and irresponsibility contributed to the tragedy at the Pacacin barracks last Thursday must be determined in the shortest possible time, it was requested by the League of Communists of Serbia leadership today.

Soldier Aziz Kelmendi, of Albanian nationality, murdered four fellow soldiers and wounded five as they slept at the barracks in the neighbouring Albania in 1984. The officers of the unit to which Kelmendi was assigned for military service were not informed about this fact.

The party leadership of Serbia at the same time condemned every kind of disturbing and maltreating of citizens of Albanian nationality.

After the tragedy in the Paracin barracks, several windows of shops whose owners were of Albanian nationality were smashed in towns outside the Kosovo Province.

Kosovo Bakery Shop Attacked in Valjevo

AU102051 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 87 p 3

[TANJUG report: "Stones Against Bakery Window"]

[Text] Valjevo, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—On the night of Saturday to Sunday, unknown persons threw two stones and broke the window of Osmankac Saip's bakery on the outskirts of Valjevo in the new housing estate. The search continues for the perpetrators of this cowardly act, which may be a reaction to the tragic event in the Paracin barracks.

Valjevo has 23 baker's and pastry shops owned chiefly by people from Kosovo.

Work Organizations Sue SFRY Over Losses

AU101503 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 87 p 12

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—The Ina-Petrokemija fertilizer factory of Kutina and the Pancevo Chemical Industry have jointly sued the state—the SFRY—demanding compensation for losses incurred over the past 3 years as a result of the imposition of unacceptable and uneconomic prices. The Kutina factory reckons that it has incurred losses of 24 billion dinars while the Pancevo organization claims losses of 10 billion dinars.

The state and these two firms will appear in the Belgrade District Commercial Court where the charges were filed last month.

Ivangrad Coal Miners Halt Production, Strike

LD110421 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Ivangrad, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Miners in the Ivangrad Coal Mine who halted production yesterday failed to go down the pit today too. Only the most indispensable people have been sent underground to maintain the longwall face and the galleries, but we are not going back to work until we have met representatives of the relevant republican organs and received definite replies as to the future of the investment program for exploiting new open seams and of our families and our jobs.

This is what we were told by first-shift workers Veljko Zekovic, Raif Adrovic, Dragutin Vujovic, Vladimir Zecevic, Hadro Cikotic, and Faik Muratovic, who were speaking for all the assembled workers. [passage omitted]

'Small-Scale' Motor Industry Work Strike

LD110427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—About 5,000 workers of the motor industry of Rakovica did not turn up for work this morning. A small-scale work stoppage which started on 8 September when about 200 workers stopped work suddenly escalated this morning, affecting almost the entire factory. At about 0800 this morning a group of 200 workers from the motor industry arrived at the headquarters of the Rakovica municipal assembly calling for an improvement in their material situation. They were received in the Great Hall where a meeting with the municipality's top officials was subsequently arranged.

3 Day Work Stoppage at TAS Auto Plant Ends

LD102216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Vogosca, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—The first-shift workers in the TAS car plant went back to work this morning following a 3-day work stoppage. The proposal to start negotiations about a 20 percent increase in personal incomes was accepted in principle. Under regulations the proposed increase would include a differential, with lower-paid workers receiving a higher percentage and those who are better paid a lower percentage.

The work stoppage in TAS, in which about 1,700 workers took part, is among the largest this year in Bosnia-Hercegovina, where in the first 8 months of this year more work stoppages were registered than throughout the whole of last year.

Strike Under Way at Metal Casting Plant

LD110425 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—The FOM casting plant (former FOB and now part of the IMT—MACHINE and tractor manufacturer) which employs 3,200 people has been at a halt since this morning. A mass meeting is underway in the plant's grounds attended by the top officials from the municipality of Novi Beograd and almost the entire work force.

The work stoppage started yesterday at about 1330 after August wages were Paid out. Workers from two basic organizations of associated labor refused to resume work. This morning the work stoppage affected the entire plant. The workers are demanding improvements in their material position, and increases in personal incomes of 60 percent retroactive to the beginning of the year. Internal weaknesses and external causes of the situation are being referred to at the meeting.

Doctors Treat Turkish Family For Cholera

AU102033 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 87 p 12

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Doctors at a Zagreb Hospital for Infectious Diseases diagnosed cholera in three members of a Turkish family. As announced by the Federal Committee for Work, Health, and Social Protection, a six-member Turkish family traveling through Yugoslavia was admitted to the Zagreb hospital for suspected cholera in the evening on 3 September. On 6 September doctors confirmed that three members of the family had the disease.